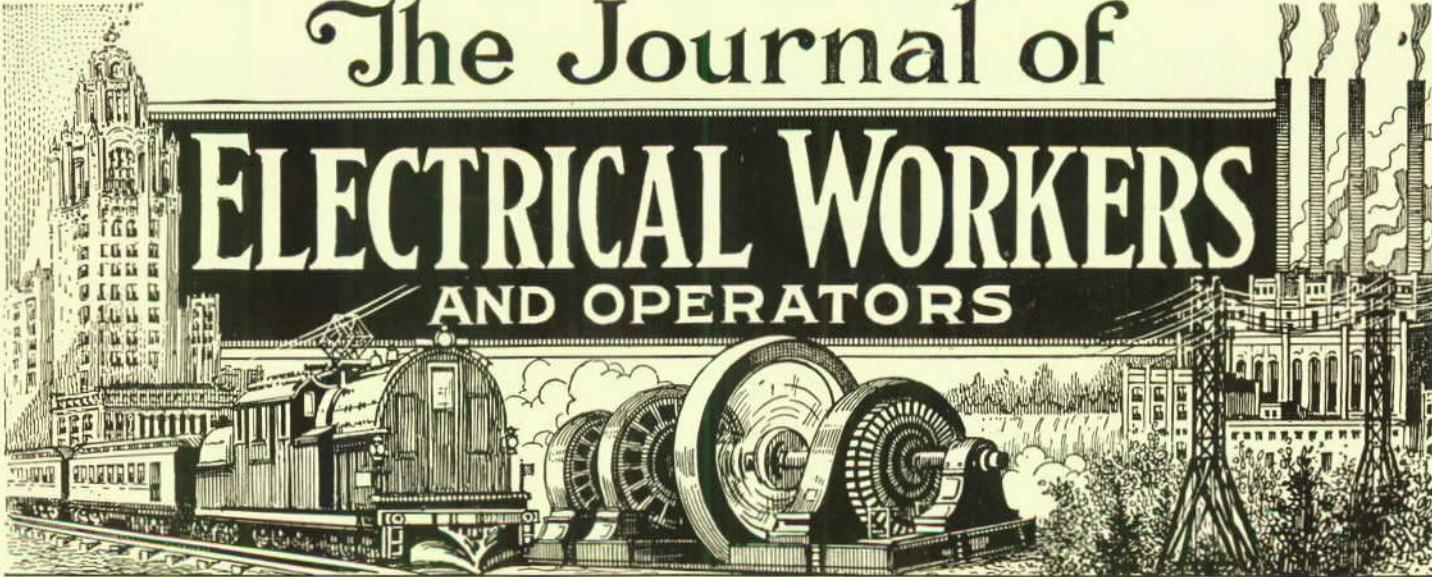


The Journal of ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL. XXXVI

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1937

NO. 9

SLIM'S STAND-INS

OFFICE



CONFESIONS OF A C.I.O. ORGANIZER

I.P.E.U. 3-414

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Magazine Chat

One of the proudest achievements of the JOURNAL recently was the publication in July of Hugh Kerwin's creed of labor relations. This extensive article—which probably outlined more completely the work of the Federal Conciliation Service than any other—was prepared with Mr. Kerwin himself. It caught the geniality and justice of Mr. Kerwin's personality. Before the article was published Mr. Kerwin died and the writing took on peculiar value. More than 200 extra copies of the JOURNAL were distributed among Mr. Kerwin's friends and members of his family and by his colleagues in the service.

One of the hopeful developments in labor journalism lies in the field of official publications by the federal Department of Labor and state departments of labor. The Monthly Labor Review, official publication of the U. S. Department of Labor, has just appeared in a new dress. It has an attractive illustrated cover and a new make-up. It is more human in its appeal. Surely there is no reason why a government publication should be dull and uninteresting. In fact, they should take the lead in the humanization of knowledge.

The Labor and Industry Department of the State of Pennsylvania has also a good record in popularization of knowledge. There has recently come to our desk a vivid pamphlet on collective bargaining, well illustrated with striking black and white drawings. The type of writing that is characteristic of this pamphlet is illustrated in the following paragraph:

"TODAY the small colonial communities have become great cities. The town meeting has become government through representatives elected by ballot—modern political democracy.

"The craftsman's work bench has become a great factory. The individual worker cannot bargain as an equal with the employer-corporation. Representatives elected by a majority bargain for all the employees—modern industrial democracy."



TPFU 414

*Senator into Justice***HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

He will bring to the Supreme Court an intellectual method which places facts above legalities, and human lives above sterile tradition.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1937

NO. 9

MILK IS FOOD FOR BABIES

FOR centuries bread has stood as the symbol of actual subsistence. Bread riots have antedated every revolution. Bread has been another word for food. It has come about, however, as men have learned more and more about the contents of food that milk has taken a basic place in men's diet. Milk has come to be regarded as a necessity of life for babies and growing children. Dietitians declare that a child should have at least one quart of milk a day. Such an average, however, is far from being attained by American children.

There are two reasons; or there is one reason with two sides. It is either because American wage earners are not paid enough to buy the milk or the price of milk is generally too high. At this hour come rumblings in two states of the revolt against rising milk prices. Those two states are New York and New Jersey. No one would put either state down as a hotbed of radicalism, and yet the contest that is going forward in these states appears to be basic and searching. The New York Times in an issue late in August entered quite forcibly into the milk situation in its editorial columns. It said:

PASSED RAISE ON TO CONSUMERS

"Meanwhile it is instructive to notice the part played in the recent milk price increase by the Rogers-Allen Act, passed by the State Legislature last May. That act, while it does not directly permit the dealers collectively to fix prices for the consumer, does suspend the anti-combination laws to the extent of authorizing producers' associations to establish 'producers' bargaining agencies' to negotiate with 'distributors' bargaining agencies.'

"The producers serving this area quickly took advantage of the act, organized their bargaining agencies, and reached an agreement with the distributors at the end of June, granting them a cent more a quart. The increase was promptly passed along by the distributors on July 1. After long wrangling between the producers' and distributors' groups, an August price was fixed for the producers of \$2 a hundredweight. But they determined to get more for September. A few days ago the delegates of 75 farmers' co-operative marketing organizations unanimously voted to shut off the New York City milk supply unless the new price was boosted to \$2.40 a hundredweight. The distributors then agreed to pay them \$2.35. Now the distributors have passed this on by raising their

Revolt against high milk prices developing in several states. Labor vitally interested.

prices another cent a quart. This will bring Grade B milk to 13 cents a quart and Grade A to 16."

Over in New Jersey parents and teachers were exercised when the New Jersey Board of Milk Control raised the price of milk to school children. A consumers' strike was considered. Members of school boards proposed that cities set up their own pasteurization plant, buy milk direct from the farmers and distribute it to the public through cash-and-carry stations. The animus of this public reaction against higher milk prices is of course the effect upon childhood.

That labor is directly involved in any such contest is obvious. The International Labour Conference made a study last year called "Workers' Nutrition and Social Policy." The findings of this world study are of deep import. The investigators found that large numbers of the working population are inadequately nourished. The undernourishment is not merely due to a world depression, but the report goes on to say, "Its primary and most important cause is inability to buy the right kinds of foods, especially protective foods, in the necessary quantities. Low incomes, or lack of purchasing power, are thus the root cause of the inadequate nutrition of large numbers of workers and their families."

LOW WAGES CAUSE

The report bears heavily down upon this fact. It goes on to say, "When purchasing power is provided for the workers through employment and adequate wages, the workers themselves tend to select the better and more nutritive food-stuffs and are more amenable to the influence of education. It is, therefore, the persistence of low-income groups in the population even of the most advanced countries which is the most important factor determining the existence of malnutrition."

The Department of Agriculture has informed the public in regard to this situation in respect to milk control by private companies:

"Today the largest middleman doesn't handle a drop of it. This great corporation merely finances the smaller companies that do the collecting, preparing and delivering. It is a super-company controlling 515 milk companies scattered around the country. In some cities these subsidiaries of the great corporation control the milk supply because they sell half or more than half of all the milk bought.

"When these big middlemen became so powerful, farmers began to wake up. They started organizing themselves into 'producers' co-operatives' to sell the milk of their members to the city dealers. In some cases they haven't stopped at that. They have taken on the job of preparing and delivering milk to consumers, too. A producers' co-operative in Milwaukee, another in Vermont, market milk all the way from the farms to consumers. That is the exception. Mostly they simply bargain for their members with the dealers for as good a price as they can get. These are the organizations of farmers for whom milk marketing agreements are now being drawn up under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"If producers can co-operate and share in the returns from their sale of milk to dealers, why, asked some consumers in Minneapolis, cannot consumers co-operate to buy from the farmers and share in the profits of milk distribution? These consumers organized the Franklin Co-operative Creamery which has been running successfully for ten years.

"And so today you find in this country four systems of milk distribution: (1) Farmers selling direct to consumers, mostly in small villages or on the edges of big towns. (2) Middlemen buying from farmers and selling to city consumers. (3) Farmers' co-operatives selling to consumers. (4) Consumers' co-operatives buying from farmers and selling to any consumer, and dividing profits among its consumer members.

"In other countries there is still a fifth kind of milk distribution. Wellington, New Zealand, for instance, has no private companies making profits in distributing milk. It has its own municipal milk company owned by all the citizens in Wellington. Sometime we shall tell the story of milk in Wellington.

"But to get back to this country.

"In our system of marketing the important thing is price. The price to the farmer, to the railroad and truck companies, to labor, to banks that supply capital, to manufacturers of supplies, and so on down the list till you get to the price to consumers.

"How is the price to the farmer to be fixed? The answer to that question would be fairly simple if there were always the same amount of milk produced and the same amount of milk consumed. And if all the milk produced were bought as fluid milk, and not as butter or cheese or some other by-product. The price to the farmer would then be a simple figure arrived at by bargaining between farmers and dealers. But milk prices are much more complicated than that.

"Take the price of fluid milk. Probably sometime you have driven along a fairly level road that rises steadily but rather evenly, and off to the side you've seen a long chain of hills or mountains with every so often great peaks followed by valleys, one after the other.

"That's the way a picture of milk consumption in fluid form and total milk production over a period of years would look. In the foreground is a fairly level road, rising just slightly. That's consumption. In the background is the mountain range of total milk production with peaks appearing quite regularly in May and June. Those are the months when the grass is greenest and cows produce the most. The valleys come in October and November, when cows produce least.

"If a milk dealer has a fairly steady demand for bottled milk from his customers, he must be sure of a steady supply, or else his customers won't buy from him and he will have to go out of business. Your milk dealer isn't in business just for fun or for humanitarian reasons. He must make profits. And so to ensure sufficient supplies which would make possible any profits he makes contracts with farmers for enough milk to supply his trade even when cows are producing least. In doing this he finds he will have more than he can sell in bottles during the big milk production season. He gets rid of this extra amount by manufacturing it into by-products, such as butter or cheese or ice cream or canned milk.

"Now the price a milk dealer can get for milk and its by-products from consumers is the major factor determining what he pays to farmers for the raw milk. Since he gets different prices for fluid milk and for the by-products of milk he wants to pay farmers different prices, depending on the use he makes of that milk."

Milk companies resent charges that they are profiteering in milk and kept figures over a period of years and believe that the profit is not excessive. Their figures on the milk dollar are as follows: 48.08 cents to the farmer for milk. 26.63 cents, to employees for wages. 20.25 cents for transportation and operation.

3.43 cents for taxes, insurance, advertising.

0.23 cents for executive salaries.

1.38 cents net profit to Sheffield's.

Whether there can be any saving in the price of milk to the consumer which would enable more babies to have the needed product probably depends on savings in distribution. This makes more interesting the story of how the co-operators in England have solved the distribution problem.

Most of us think of England as an industrial country, manufacturing goods for export and importing most of its food supply. Yet, like other countries, it, too, has an agricultural problem. In particular, it has a dairy industry problem.

For a decade and more England has made efforts to solve its milk problem. Its latest attempt is the "milk scheme."

About a quarter of a million farmers in England and Wales produce milk for sale. With the fall in the prices of other agricultural products, an increasing number of farmers have turned to milk production in an effort to make their living.

In the year 1930-31, 949 million gallons of milk were sold off the farms—and yet the actual consumption of fluid milk amounted to between 607 and 730 million gallons. Part of the remainder was manufactured into butter, cream and other milk products. Many millions of gallons were "surplus milk"—milk in excess of the amount usually sold to consumers in any form.

With so much milk available, consumption should have increased greatly—but that didn't happen. In fact, the daily consumption of fluid milk is lower than in many other countries. It falls between one-third and two-fifths of a pint per capita.

Surprisingly enough, in 1930-31 England and Wales imported four and three-fourths times as much manufactured milk products as they produced. But this situation—one in which there is a

surplus of domestic milk in a country where such a quantity of milk products is imported—cannot be understood without some knowledge of the general background.

Milk is distributed largely by producers who are their own retailers—or by retailers who only have distributing plants in cities and towns—or by retailers who have country depots where they collect and process their milk into products. In the retail distributive field the industrial co-operative societies have had a remarkable growth since 1919.

From 1922 to 1933 an attempt was made to straighten out the milk marketing situation in London and other largely populated centers, through contracts drawn up between a permanent joint milk committee representing producers and other organizations of distributors and manufacturers.

Difficulties arose. Agreements were not universally accepted in practice by many producers and distributors. Manufacturers of milk products were not provided with milk at prices low enough to enable them to compete with imported milk products. As a result, they sold their milk for fluid consumption at cut prices instead of manufacturing it. In England the fluid milk market is dominant—and milk products are a secondary consideration.

Other factors came into play. One was the increasing use of motor transportation. New producer-retailers and independent creameries and factories were able to bring their supplies of fluid milk into local markets and undercut prices.

During 1923-31 producers' prices for fluid milk fell about 15 per cent, as compared with the fall of 6 per cent in retail prices. Milk prices to consumers held their ground much better than prices of other foods, which dropped about 24 per cent. Average margins between producers and consumers remained almost stable, increasing relatively as consumer prices fell off.

To add to the difficulties, consumption of milk in England and Wales is restricted because they are beer and tea drinking countries. Then, too, criticisms by the medical profession of the handling of milk as unsafe have contributed to block greater consumption.

(Continued on page 427)

The Evolution of a Lamp Post, by I. B. E. W. Amateur.



These photographs won a prize for Member I. L. Sullivan, L. U. No. 130, New Orleans.

Confessions of a C. I. O. Organizer

The Forum Magazine has a reputation for non-sensational publication of interpretative articles. In its August issue it published "I Am a Labor Organizer, Inside the C. I. O." by Anonymous. It describes the author thus: "The Anonymous author of 'I Am a Labor Organizer,' taking into consideration all the persons who might find grievances in what he has to say, very understandingly does not wish to tell anything more about himself. We feel safe in mentioning, however, that he is a high-school graduate and has lived in Detroit, Mich., for many years." The article may be taken as truthful and authentic. It vividly exposes the high-pressure organizing tactics of the C. I. O.; its aims to establish a dictatorship, its fusion with Communists; its irresponsibility. Coming from the source it does, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL republishes generous excerpts from this important document by express permission of the Forum Magazine.

"I first gained confidence and prestige among my fellow workers simply because I possessed the loudest voice and had a militant deportment to back up the voice.

* * *

"Our method, the vertical union as opposed to the craft, helps us a great deal also, as we can take everybody en masse—sweepers, truckers, toolmakers, metal men—throw them all into one common pot, and let them decide their problems as a class rather than as a craft. We are doing much to create, if nothing else, a class consciousness of the laboring people, who now are beginning to feel just as important and necessary in the general scheme as the business and middle class of American citizens.

* * *

"Lately, as the reader is aware, we have resorted to the sit-down tactics, and that they work and can close an industry down tight can be verified by reading any newspaper of the past few months. This is really force and is a violation of property rights, which is against the law—but we recognize the law only as long as it doesn't interfere with our plans; after that we ignore it. This sit-down method makes it plain to management that our forces are very strong, and that is the objective we are striving for—recognition. That the men are exploited to make John L. Lewis, director of the C. I. O., a bigger man in the automobile industry does not cause us organizers to lose any of what valuable sleep we are able to obtain. We don't have to sit in the plants—ours is but to encourage the boys and point out that American industrialists have been sitting down on labor now for a long period of years, so

"Forum Magazine," with wide reputation for probity, publishes candid statement of a leader of Committee on Industrial Organization.

it is their turn. For a while they ate it up but lately they seem to be tiring of their bargain, and, as sit-downs are more and more being frowned upon by the general public, we will have to go into our huddle and figure out some new stunt that will keep the members' interest alive—the new ones clamoring for admission, the old ones regularly sending in their dues.

* * *

"We are accused of harboring communism in our ranks. We don't deny this. We are, we figure, an economic movement—not religious, racial, or political—and we welcome anyone to membership as long as he agrees to support our stand and pay his dues regularly.

* * *

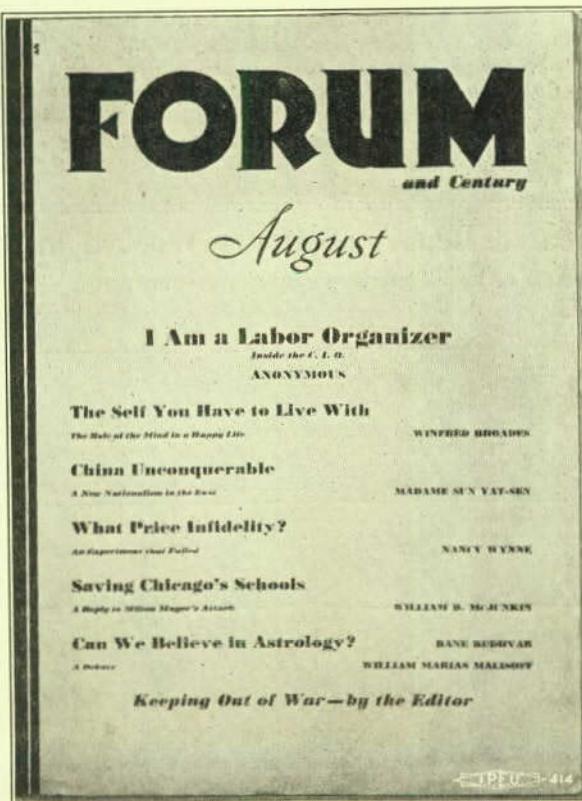
"What are our aims? I suppose all organizers are working, the same as I, to advance themselves as far as possible in the movement, not caring much whom they help or hurt. The real aim back of all the money and effort that the C. I. O. is expending is to build a labor empire with John L. Lewis at its helm, to control both labor and industry. In this the C. I. O. recognizes no human right. Men were badly exploited in both the recent General Motors and Chrysler

strikes; they may have thought they were fighting their own battle, as we did all in our power to sell them this idea, but they were really fighting for an ambitious but small group of men. This group, through the struggles and privations of many thousands of other men, as well as their families, is looking ahead to the day in the future when it will have built a strong labor empire or dictatorship under the very eyes of the American people, who will not be in accord with its ethics or principles.

* * *

"No doubt the reader will be interested in the type of people that we are selling this extensive labor program to and the kind of argument we are using. For the majority I will say that they are anxious to fly our flag and that they really feel sincere in their enthusiasm. Many have never before belonged to a union, especially the younger men and women, and it is a new and exciting experience for them. They are easily sold, especially the workers in the lower brackets who have no trades and about the same amount of education. We realize that this group will in all probability cause us the most trouble, once it has become really union conscious, and may want to commit acts of violence against employers that even we could not condone; but for the present we are centering our thoughts on organization rather than future trouble or policy. With the older workers and especially those with trades and education, the sledding is tougher, but we manage to bring a majority into the fold and feel secure in the thought that in time we will have them all, in spite of any objections they may raise.

"Most of the large group we have already organized are, to put it frankly, lacking sufficient education to see through the plans of the C. I. O. The smarter ones (and in each group or department can usually be found one or more bright boys who refuse to take our talk at its face value and want to analyze it a little) we put to work. We attack this problem by reasoning that men, like women, enjoy praise and esteem. So we pat them on the backs and tell them how smart we think they are—maybe buy them a meal or a few beers—and thereby make staunch supporters who would, if necessary, sell our policies in Hades. We always make it a rule when attending meetings of locals already organized and functioning, to single these men out and if possible talk to them for a short time. It makes their chests swell, before 500 or more of their fellow workers, to appear on intimate terms with the organizer. So they get our praise, which doesn't cost us anything, and we



(Continued on page 423)

Research Wins Increase for Local Union

OF the scores of local unions which make annual reports to the research department of the I. B. E. W., based on weekly reports, Local Union No. 26, Washington, D. C., has been most competent. Reports from Local Union No. 26 are accurate, complete and timely. They go back to the beginning of the research reportings by unions.

Late in July L. U. No. 26 appeared before the Council on Industrial Relations in New York City and presented its case in a request for an increase in wages from \$1.65 to \$1.80 an hour. The request was granted by the council principally upon the accurate research information presented by representatives of Local Union No. 26. The representatives were C. F. Preller, Harry Korab and Nathan McKnew. Mention should be given also to O. H. Ross, financial secretary of the union, who is responsible for the careful keeping of the records. So accurate and so voluminous are the records of Local Union No. 26 that they are able to trace the hours worked on any given job, to check these hours against payrolls and to arrive at the amount charged by the contractor per hour. Favorable comment was made upon the presentation of Local Union No. 26 by council members.

Local Union No. 26 has made frequent reports to the International Office to the effect that they have found their research data of unexpected value in rotating work during unemployed periods and in giving justice to their members in such a situation.

WAGE PRINCIPLE STATED

The Council on Industrial Relations is an adjudicating body of established reputation made up of equal members of employers and unionists in the electrical construction industry. Among the council's principles the following are of interest:

Local No. 26, Washington, D. C., makes presentation to Council on Industrial Relations. Wages advanced.

"A fair wage, in the opinion of the council, is one which upon assumption based on statistics as to the duration of employment will satisfy as nearly as possible all the workers' needs. The adequacy of the wage to satisfy all of the workers' needs is regulated by the cost of living and will vary with the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar. Embodied in that statement is the principle upon which the council has reached its decision on the Detroit dispute."

"The council views with disfavor sudden changes in wages, as unfair to employers on account of contract commitments. The council likewise, and for the same reason, discourages retroactive wage advances, unless requested by both disputants. The council reserves the right, however, to render decisions making sudden changes, or retroactive changes, or both, if in special cases the facts appear to warrant such action."

"Industrial enterprise as a source of livelihood for both employer and employee should be so conducted that due consideration is given to the situation of all persons dependent upon it."

"Efficient production in conjunction with adequate wages is essential to successful industry. Arbitrary restriction of output below reasonable standards is harmful to the interest of wage earners, employers and the public and should not be permitted. Industry, efficiency and initiative whenever found, should be encouraged and adequately rewarded, while indolence and indifference should be condemned."

"Co-operation is an art not to be had merely by wishing for it. It is not a static but a dynamic art and one that demands intelligence, honesty of purpose and just as constant attention as any other department of the activities of both the union and the employers. If the profession of a desire for co-operation made by both the parties to this dispute at the hearing is genuine, then the results will be immediate and surprising. Co-operation on the basis of sympathetic understanding on the part of each, of the problems of the other, will begin to reveal vistas of profitable relationships hitherto undreamed of. You will discover that most of your real interests are held in common. Common interests demand organization. Organization demands direction. Direction demands conference; and conference demands rational compromise. Compromise demands self-subordination, and self-subordination demands individual courage of the highest order."

That the cost of living is constantly higher in Washington than in 58 other cities in the United States has recently been revealed by H. L. Hopkins, Federal Works Progress Administrator. His report shows that the four-person family in the city of Washington must have an annual income of \$1,415. This is higher than the city of New York where the estimate for the same family is \$1,375 a year. This figure must be regarded as a minimum. It has nothing to do with the fair standard set up by the Council on Industrial Relations. The city of Washington is at the top of Mr. Hopkins' list. The city of Mobile, Ala., is at the bottom with \$1,130. On the maintenance level the monthly income in Washington must be \$117. In New York, however, the monthly income need only be \$114.

The maintenance budget used to compute living costs was built for the four-person family of a manual worker, consisting of the worker, his wife, a son, 13

(Continued on page 424)

Research Report of Hours Worked in 1936

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—WIREMEN ONLY—40-HOUR WEEK @ \$1.65 PER HOUR

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
Kind of Work	No. of Men	Total Hours Worked										
No. of wiremen members	285	285	287	285	288	289	288	289	288	289	288	289
Full time	30	42	51	76	86	164	842	1,893	17	2,095	14	1,640
Part time	175	156	176	184	188	112	113	22,563	151	22,009	14	1,483
Out.	80	67	60	25	14	13	4,873	9,103	69	9,026	15	1,925
Line work	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ind'l or factory power	32	2,622	26	2,079	28	3,155	24	2,560	14	1,640	13	1,483
Ind'l or factory lighting	7	527	7	694	6	515	7	842	18	1,893	17	2,095
Commercial lighting	102	11,066	99	9,109	114	11,715	133	14,476	155	22,563	151	22,009
New house wiring	12	2,068	22	1,567	35	3,445	48	5,757	67	9,103	69	9,026
Modernization and repair	31	3,167	30	3,214	33	3,032	40	4,873	37	4,250	15	1,925
Fixture work	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Telephones, bells, signals	11	961	13	1,452	11	1,072	16	1,330	19	2,065	18	1,983
Electric signs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shop work	2	53	--	--	1	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jobbing work	20	1,327	17	1,124	18	1,302	17	1,160	18	1,186	12	980
All other	7	1,328	7	970	7	1,004	7	964	6	1,004	6	960
Total hours each month		23,119		20,209		25,280		31,962		43,704		40,461

Specimen of report by L. U. No. 26, Washington, to Research Department.

Passive Force of Industrial Council Great

By L. K. COMSTOCK, Chairman, Council on Industrial Relations

Note: When Chairman Comstock speaks on matters of arbitration out of his years of distinguished service, he is heard gladly. Chairman Comstock is considered an authority in the United States and the world in arbitral procedure. He is one of the founders of the Council on Industrial Relations, and has been its chairman since its inception.

IN the June issue of the JOURNAL, there appeared a timely article on the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry—

The salient facts were set forth in plain, understandable language, and need no particular amplification.

But every enterprise having to do with people and groups carries with it certain implications which are elusive and difficult to reduce to definite terms. Such implications often make for success or failure. There is one implication growing out of council procedure that deserves some attention and need not defy expression in language.

Nearly every dispute arising out of the relations between spokesmen for the union and their employers has a weak side and a strong side; sometimes the union's argument is inherently the stronger and sometimes the employer's argument is the stronger. Many times one side or the other clearly sees the weakness in its case. If the agreement then in force between the two sides requires submission of the dispute to the council, the side with the weak case objects and by some means or other persuades the stronger party to settle the dispute at home without recourse to the council, knowing full well that submission of the dispute to the council will reveal with pitiless publicity all of the weak spots in their arguments. The dispute under such conditions is settled locally and quite amicably. Thus is accomplished one of the less obvious functions of the council. But the more obvious functions of the council are reserved for such cases as do not yield to local discussion and argument.

LEGITIMATE FACE SAVER

Then there is another type of service rendered by the council. When two parties to a dispute have discussed and argued over the issues between them and have reached that state of mind which permits of no giving of ground, no matter how slight, out of pride, or fear of those whom the parties represent, the council offers a sure refuge; they accept the judgment of the council, a judgment that either would have accepted had their nerves not been strained, or their sense

More cases are settled locally because of council's influence than get to council. Accumulative experience valuable.

of fairness blurred by long and tedious discussions, descending at times to the levels of wrangling and acrimonious debate.

Reference to the council offers a de-

parity and creates additional difficulty for employers of union labor in securing business. This argument superficially seems sound. But factually the increased disparity between union and non-union wages is temporary and not of great economic importance. Union labor claims superiority in both skill and production over non-union labor. In general this claim can be substantiated. This fact creates a selling argument for the employer of union labor and this fact plus better managerial ability on the part of the union employer should account for any differential between the union and non-union wage. In so far as the superior of skill of union labor coupled with superior selling and managerial ability of the union employer overcomes the wage differential, the higher wage of union labor is justified from the point of view of economics.

SAVES STRIKE LOSSES

If the better skill and the better production of union labor are not present and if the superior selling and managerial ability on the part of the union employer are not in evidence, then from the point of view of economics the wage differential is not justified.

The council has been the means of saving large sums of money to both employer and employee by deciding disputes without resort to strikes. Sometimes the council's influence has been a silent influence, and sometimes it has been an active influence; but in either case, the industry has profited greatly in a pecuniary way. Not only has the industry profited financially, but it has gained an enormous benefit, no less important, measured in terms of good-will and co-operation.

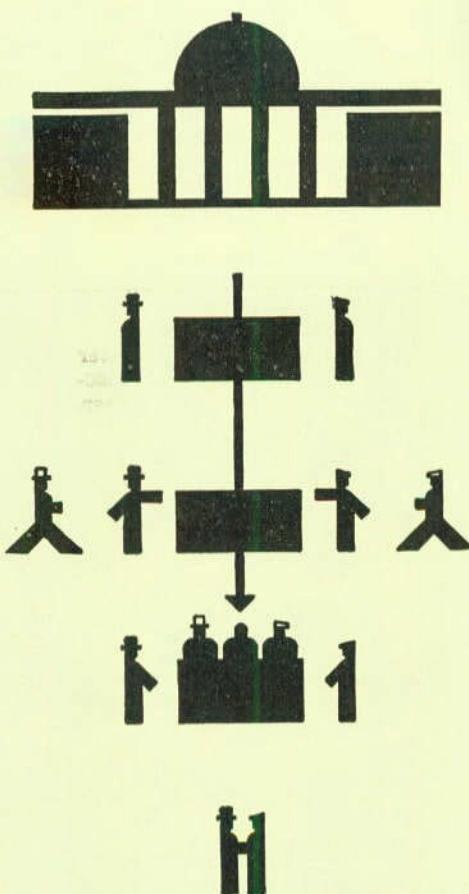
Good-will thus created, will be the instrument by which what has been given up now—by way of compromise—will be returned two-fold, perhaps ten-fold, at some nearby future time, either in kind or in smoother relations. Such an attitude not only envisions the great common objective of employer and employee, but if long enough persisted in, makes that objective a reality.

That objective is continuous production, continuous wages, continuous good feeling, and a constantly increasing standard of living.

CAUSE OF DISPUTES

There is no magic formula for determining adequate wages, reasonable hours of work, or satisfactory conditions of employment. Differences of opinion on these matters arise in discussions between employers and employees, and very often the result has been the calling of a strike until satisfactory terms could be reached.

Of the 2,156 strikes in the United
(Continued on page 424)



Emblematic symbols of arbitration as conceived by an artist for the Pennsylvania Department of Labor.

cent and dignified way out and a very acceptable method of saving self respect.

One of the most outstanding advantages of the council comes from hearing and discussing many cases. Most of them fit into a common pattern, which in perspective becomes quite visible to the members of the council. To be sure each case differs from all the others in detail, but the common pattern is visible through the details.

Most employers object to any rise in wages where open shop labor is plentiful. The argument runs that raising wages already higher than open shop wages has the effect of creating a still greater dis-

Linemen Go Out to Work and Shine As Stars

ONE morning three linemen of Los Angeles, members of the I. B. E. W., received a call to go to Warner's lot in Hollywood to erect some transmission towers. To these three young climbers it was just another job—all in a day's work. They wound up the old Ford and reported duly on the job. Finally the properties were ready but the men were not discharged. They hung on and when Pat O'Brien and Henry Fonda—two buckaroo linemen in the successful film, "Slim"—came on to the lot, the three union linemen grinned and said: "At last we are in the movies, Bud." They thought it was a joke, but they were in the movies more than they knew.

One morning a representative of the International President appeared on the lot. This conversation took place.

"Say, you bozos, what are you doing here? This is the first time I have ever known linemen to scab on the job."

"What do you mean, scab?"

"I mean what I say. Don't you know you fellows are scabbing on the actor's job?"

Now it can be told. Who did the hot work in the stirring film, "Slim"?

"We are not actors. We're out here to do line work."

"Just the same we have had complaints in our office that you are being mugged as stand-ins for O'Brien and Fonda."

"Who?"

The matter was finally adjusted by the studio's consent to pay the actor linemen \$32.00 a day—the regular standard scale for stand-ins.

And that is how it happened that in the crackling hot wire scenes of the successful film, "Slim," honest to God union linemen are the heroes. Perhaps that is the reason also that the film, "Slim," caught the spirit of William Wister Haines' novel, reviewed in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* in October, 1934, by Shappie, our lineman author. At that time Shappie said:

"It seems somewhat presumptuous for me to criticize the work of a writer of such outstanding ability as the author of 'Slim,' but I will do the best I can and will answer the four questions you make in order to the best of my ability.

"1. Is it a true picture of linemen's lives as you know them? Yes.

"2. Does the young author know the jargon of the lineman's life? He certainly seems to.

"3. Are the characters overdrawn or are they true to life? The characters are so true to life that they might apply to friends of mine in the craft at present or to others who have passed on.

"4. Does the author really know the lineman's job? The author seems to have an amazing all-round knowledge of the game even down to the finest details.

"Take the chief character, 'Slim.' I have just been renewing my friendship with an acquaintance, after a lapse of 19 years, and his life closely parallels that of 'Slim,' but goes further. Like 'Slim,' he had very little education and he quit the drudgery of hired men on a

(Continued on page 423)



THIS MOVIE CAUGHT SOMETHING OF THE BREATH-TAKING ARDOURS OF THE LINEMAN'S JOB.

Courtesy of Warner Bros.

IPFU 414

Pointing Way to Modern Organization

A GREAT new co-operative unit of unions is attracting widespread attention in the amusement field. This new unit is built on the federation idea and resembles in structure the co-operating character of the railroad unions in the railroad field or the building trades unions in the building field. The new arrangements were worked out recently without friction or controversy and mark a great victory for the A. F. of L. type of organization. The co-operating unions are:

Associated Actors and Artistes of America (Parent Organization)
Screen Actors Guild
Actors Equity
American Federation of Radio Artists

The last named organization is the new-comer in the field and numbers Lawrence Tibbett, Eddie Cantor, Jascha Heifetz, Dick Powell and Grace Moore on its board of directors. Because of the well-known artists connected with the union movement in the amusement field, the new organization has attracted unusual attention from the general public. It is believed that further co-operation will be worked out as between the American Federation of Musicians, the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Bosley Crowther, writing in the New York Times, declares:

"Then, in 1933, there was started in Hollywood the independent Screen Actors' Guild, which, when it showed sufficient evidence of strength and organizational ability, was recognized and authorized by Equity to have jurisdiction over the motion picture entertainers. This recognition was backed up by considerable material support—particularly when Equity threatened suspension from its own ranks of 24 prominent actors, then working in the motion pictures, unless they joined the Screen Actors' Guild. And thus the eventual accomplishment by the Guild last May of recognition from the film producers—which recognition naturally put it in a powerful position—was partially due to the assistance given it by Equity.

"However, the sudden emergence of the Screen Actors Guild as a force challenged the dominance of Equity in the Four A's, because the numerical strength of the Guild is much greater than that of Equity. (Kenneth Thomson, executive secretary of the Guild and a large contributor to its success, stated the other day that his organization has 11,000 paid-up members; Mr. Gillmore estimated that Equity had 3,300 at its last dues period.) And so the Guild was in a position to take over the Four A's from Equity.

Amusement unions make sane and constructive adjustment to new conditions without mob psychology or internecine warfare. Landmark in union development.

A. F. of L. affiliates.

"As the result of negotiations which began when Mr. Thomson and other Guild representatives came East recently and which ended only a few ago, it was decided, however, that the best way to meet the slightly embarrassing situation and to strengthen the hands of all concerned was to emphasize the Four A's as the



ROBERT MONTGOMERY
He Leads the Lusty Union of Screen Actors

'international' of its various affiliates, to establish more firmly its position as a sort of tactical representative of all its unions and to name Mr. Gillmore (already its president) as its executive director for a five-year period. All of these things were done.

"Furthermore, a charter was issued by the Four A's to a new and autonomous affiliate to be known as the American Federation of Radio Artists, which will have the authority to organize all entertainers in the radio industry—thus removing from Equity's difficult responsibility the task of bringing these folk into a union.

"Now, the suggestion was heard in some quarters that all of these ma-

nœuvres represented a virtual delimiting of Equity's influence in the entertainment field. Such a suggestion was vigorously denied by Mr. Thomson, who insisted that any sinister desire to dictate to Equity—to 'drop the pilot,' as it were—was farthest from the Guild's friendly mind. He was also careful to remind that Equity is and always will be autonomous in its field, just as the Guild and other affiliates will be in theirs. Mr. Gillmore, too, scouted the dark implication and hailed the recent negotiations as a 'milestone' in Equity's history.

"The situation might be regarded, to Mr. Gillmore's way of thinking, as analogous to the British Empire.

"All parts of that empire," said he, "have autonomy. No one part ever questions or attempts to dictate the internal affairs of another. And yet they all form the British Empire. They fly to its defense if it is attacked. They stand shoulder to shoulder in critical times. The analogy fails, of course, in that the British Empire has a large fleet, a large potential army, and the Four A's has none. But, in any case, the success of the whole depends mainly upon good-will. And that will be my job: to create good-will."

"Indeed, the entire progression of growth and change in the Four A's shapes up as a natural development toward the eventuality mentioned within the past few days—that of one vast organization within the amusement industry which would include not only the Four A's with its affiliates but all the other important labor unions such as the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (the stagehands' union), the American Federation of Musicians, etc., which cover the entire field. At present such an organization, its scope and possibilities, is only vaguely conceived. But it is definitely in the minds of those gentlemen who have been toiling through conferences these hot days. And it may be put down as a virtual certainty.

"Nor is any particular clairvoyance required to discern the reason for such an intention. Indeed, Mr. Gillmore and Mr. Thomson are perfectly frank in admitting it. The Four A's, the I. A. T. S. E., the A. F. of M. and all the other strong unions within the amusement industry are stanchly A. F. of L. And, with the C. I. O. making strides in other industries, these unions consider it the better part of wisdom to bulwark themselves against any possible encroachments before a threat is made. In other words, they have actually envisioned an industrial organization with its conceivable benefits but without its 'vertical' implications.

"And there—for the present—the matter rests."

Falling Labor Bill in Building Construction

BUSINESS in the building construction field is better. Many local unions are requesting restoration of wage cuts or asking for wage increases. It is essential at this time that a correct picture of the relationships between wages and other items in the construction bill be grasped. A kind of invisible, silent revolution is apparently taking place in building construction. This is due either to

1. The use of more fabricated materials from factories; or

2. The use of more machines on the job; or

3. A tremendous manipulated up-thrust of prices and materials; or

4. A greatly increased efficiency on the part of workers.

For a long period in the construction cycle wages and materials ran neck and neck as to cost.

Materials Labor

1924 to 1930	50%	50%
1930 to 1936	63%	37%
1937	66%	33%

These relationships are not guesses but are based upon a study of actual building costs made by experts in different sections of the country, including 15 cities as far apart as Atlanta and Trenton, Dallas and Boston. A summary of these studies indicates some surprising conclusions.

1. Multiple building greatly reduces cost to individual home owners. A house built by an individual for himself will run 25 per cent higher usually than the cost to mass builders who erect a large group of houses.

2. Building costs are generally on the up. They reached a low in 1933, but since that time have increased between 20 and 30 per cent.

3. Wholesale prices of materials have taken a larger jump than total building costs indicate. Since 1932 wholesale prices of building materials have increased between 30 and 35 per cent.

4. Outlays for building materials usually constitute from 60 to 65 per cent of the cost of the structure, and from 40 to 45 per cent of the total cost of the home to home owner, including land.

5. It is increased prices of building materials which no doubt account for a large share in this increase; that is, about two-thirds of the increased cost of residential structures.

6. Individual items in the material bill show some surprising vagaries. For instance, yellow pine, Douglas fir and plaster are from 20 to 30 per cent higher than they were during the building boom of the 1920's. Cement, steel and brick exceed 1929 levels in price.

These figures not only have significance for building tradesmen

Silent, invisible revolution taking place in great industry. Should make raises easier.

and especially electrical workers seeking an adjustment of wage rates, but have great significance for prospective home owners and especially for home owners who will operate under the new housing act when it goes into operation.

As early as October, 1932, the Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Department of Labor made a study of building costs in 15 cities. The results of this important study are:

	<i>Material Costs</i>	<i>Labor Costs</i>
Atlanta, Ga.	70.1	29.9
Boston, Mass.	56.9	43.1
Chicago, Ill.	65.1	34.9
Dallas, Texas	74.0	26.0
Duluth, Minn.	66.3	33.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	59.7	40.3
Little Rock, Ark.	67.7	32.3
New Orleans, La.	69.4	30.6
New York, N. Y.	59.6	40.4
Roanoke, Va.	64.1	35.9
Saginaw, Mich.	66.5	33.5
St. Louis, Mo.	63.0	37.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	65.6	34.4
Seattle, Wash.	57.5	42.5
Trenton, N. J.	59.0	41.0

It is to be noted that in Atlanta, Ga., labor costs in this study were only 29.9

per cent. In Dallas, Texas, they were only 26 per cent. They were relatively higher in other cities.

Government experts have discovered that in Great Britain in 1928 three-room parlor cottages showed about the same ratio as between materials and labor costs; that is, material costs, 68 per cent; labor costs, 32 per cent. Labor's share of the construction dollar is now appreciably less than it was in 1929. If the trend continues, the average labor bill can well be placed at 33 per cent.

As early as January, this year, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL was pointing out this trend. The foregoing facts have merely taken up the story where it was left off in January. Our January article was definitive. It gave elaborate statistics gathered from reliable sources to show the trend downward in the labor bill.

Housing and the Business Cycle

Before the war, building was left almost wholly to the free play of economic forces. It did not follow a course parallel with economic fluctuations in general, but moved in accordance with special laws, becoming, as it were, a compensating factor in relation to the market as a whole. Since the war, however, subjected as it has been to the intervention of public authorities, it has tended to follow the general curve of economic activity.

The housing problem has a two-fold aspect. In the first place, housing is one of the most elementary needs of mankind, and the way in which any nation meets that need profoundly affects the whole of its moral, social and health standards. This makes the problem of providing good and sufficient dwellings, especially for the masses, one of first-rate importance, which any social policy has to tackle. Secondly, within the framework of the capitalist system the existing supply of houses and the building of new houses are involved, both separately and together, in a network of market relations which have extraordinarily far-reaching ramifications. The building of dwelling houses, for example, represents only one component of the whole building market; in highly industrialized countries its share is estimated to average only one-third of the whole. The production of building materials is subject to market variations and the measures taken to influence this market. The financing of house building is dependent on conditions on the capital market, which it influences in its turn. There is a separate "market" for particular types of dwelling, and so forth.

The fact that house building forms at once a factor in the com-

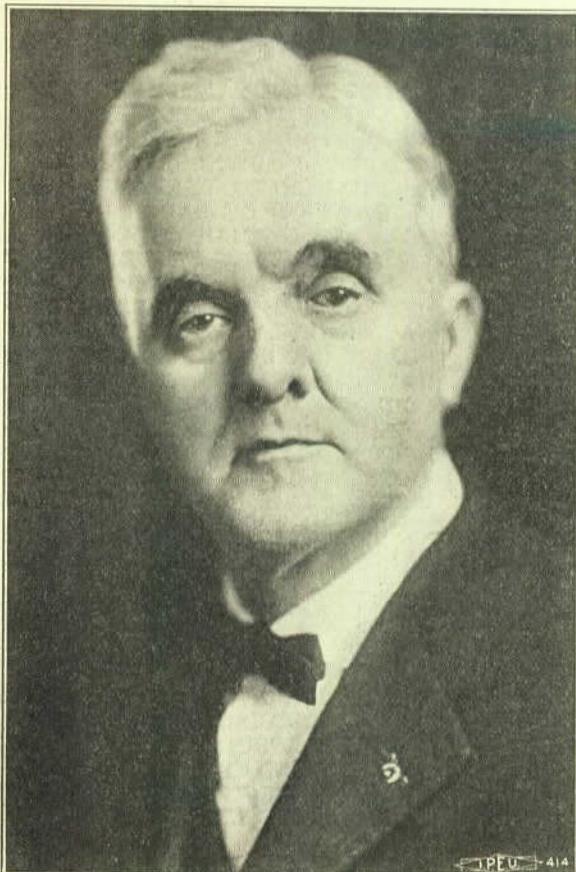
(Continued on page 422)



JACK HURST
President, Cincinnati Trades and Labor Assembly.
He gave yeoman service in organization of the Crosley Radio plant.

Uncle George Finds Himself an Immortal

THEY call Senator Norris Uncle George in Washington. They speak of him affectionately but also with a good deal of awe—a good deal as they speak of Uncle Sam.



THE OLD MASTER
Senator Norris, Great Parliamentarian

Uncle George was born on a farm in Ohio in 1861. He worked on the farm and left it to go to an adjacent state where he attended a private university that catered to students who had little money and good minds. Then he became a migratory worker, moving from town to town in the Far West, teaching school in the winter and working with his hands in the summer. He studied law and finally settled in a small town in Nebraska to practice law. He became a judge, and then went to Congress as a representative from the Nebraska district in which McCook, his town, was situated.

For his daring assault on the citadels of Joe Cannon, whereby almost single-handed he reformed the House of Representatives and reclaimed it for democracy, he became Senator, to hold that position for more than a full generation in the life of man.

That life was full of a good deal of pain and sorrow, but full most of all of tremendous courage, responsibility and competency. More than once, weary of the struggle, harassed by powerful enemies on all sides, George W. Norris tried to quit public life and to rest from his labors, and always he was redrafted

Living statesman finds himself subject of forceful biography.

by the people of Nebraska and sent back to the Senate to continue his titanic work in behalf of the democratic principle.

This record has now been reclaimed from obscurity by two young writers by the names of Richard L. Neuberger and Stephen B. Kahn and put into a biography called "Integrity," published by the Vanguard Press. These young fellows do not always write with the skill of professional writers, but they write with sincerity and they manage to get something of the breathless struggle of George Norris' life into their narrative.

The biography becomes a documentative history of one of the most interesting periods of American life—a transition period from the old to the new order, when the last individualistic predatory business men were passing from the scene at Washington before the dawn of the new day when a social consciousness had arrived. George Norris epitomizes the bridge between the two orders. Like the boy in the old Dutch legend, he held back the waters of the sea by putting his small hand in the hole in the dike. As the crevice widened and the waters poured

in he gave his body to that heroic effort.

The biography is a good history of that struggle but its shortcoming is that it does not tell much about George Norris, the inner man, what he felt and what he dreamed. It is epic rather than psychological. It lays no proper emphasis on the tremendous competency of the man.

George Norris is probably the best parliamentarian ever to sit in the Halls of Congress. He is a civil technician. He knows enough of the workings of men in groups and enough of the machinery of Congress to understand just when to apply pressure to get needed results. He beat the powerful Joe Cannon, the czar of the House of Representatives, because he knew better than Joe Cannon men's psychology and the parliamentary machinery of the House. He got through the TVA bills in Congress because he knew how to handle the mechanics of the Senate.

The young writers do not miss a record of the courage of the man, nor his invincible patience; nor do they miss his sweetness of temper. It made him a warrior without hatred.

It is pleasant to record that here is a biography—a monument—to a real statesman published before the man's death which grasps at least some of the significance of his great personality and his great service to his nation.

ROOSEVELT ON NORRIS

We should remember that the ultimate analysis of history asks the answer to questions which are not concerned so much with what you and I, in these modern days, call ballyhoo, or headlines as they are with much simpler fundamentals.

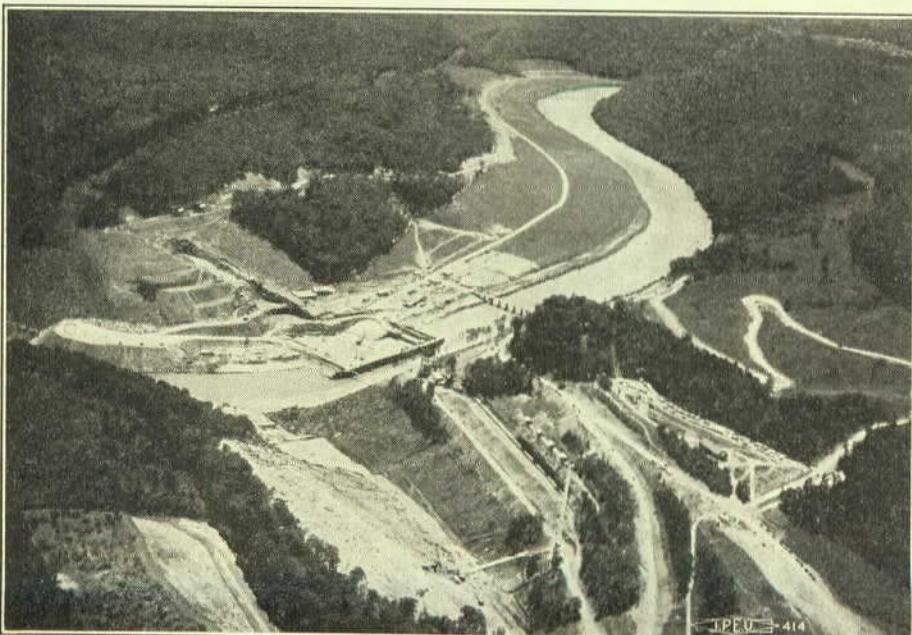
History asks, "Did the man have integrity?"

"Did the man have unselfishness?"

"Did the man have courage?"

"Did the man have consistency?"

(Continued on page 419)



Bird's eye view of Norris Dam, a great monument to a great man

Tracy Comments On Labor Board Decision

FOLLOWING decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the National Electric Products case, August 31, D. W. Tracy, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, issued the following statement:

"The decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the case involving one of our Pittsburgh local unions and the National Electric Products Corporation is greatly to be regretted.

"This decision reveals forcibly the pattern of administrative conduct the public must expect from the National Labor Relations Board.

"The public had a right to expect more from Mr. Madden and his associates. The National Labor Relations Board had an opportunity to render calm, unbiased service in a simple labor situation. In lieu of dispassionate service, the board has chosen the way of petty bureaucrats, would-be dictators and prejudicially-minded muddiers of the waters. Theirs is the mean conventional service of men without scientific method or social vision or without proper concept of the intent of the National Labor Relations Act.

"On August 24 the National Board took the National Electric Products case out of the jurisdiction of the regional labor board at Pittsburgh. On August 26, the National Board formally notified me of this change of venue. I received the letter on August 27. Saturday and Sunday intervening, I had no opportunity to go before the board; and on August 31 the board rendered its decision of 63 pages, which could not possibly have been prepared in the three days between August 27 and August 31. In short, the board did not look for, and did not want to get facts. It had made up its mind.

"The board's decision confirms this view. The board conceives itself as a body of supreme power, without check or balance. It acted as prosecutor, jury, judge and persecutor at liberty. This clique of ambitious bureaucrats are administering a law that was conceived and passed before there was ever a split in the American labor movement. One would think in such a situation, that statesmanlike administrators would walk warily, as scientific investigators, not as puffed-up commissars.

"The board apparently has chosen its course. It is going to undertake to designate an official labor movement in this country. There is going to be the board's union and the anti-board's union. It is going to permit a vociferous and irresponsible minority to petition for elections, to control the conditions of these elections and to haul employees hither and yon, until the results desired by the board are produced.

"I cannot say too emphatically that an official, governmentally-dominated labor movement is something not to be desired in a democratic country.

"The fact in the case of our local union at the National Electric Products Plant is that the National Labor Relations Board arbitrarily and dictatorially

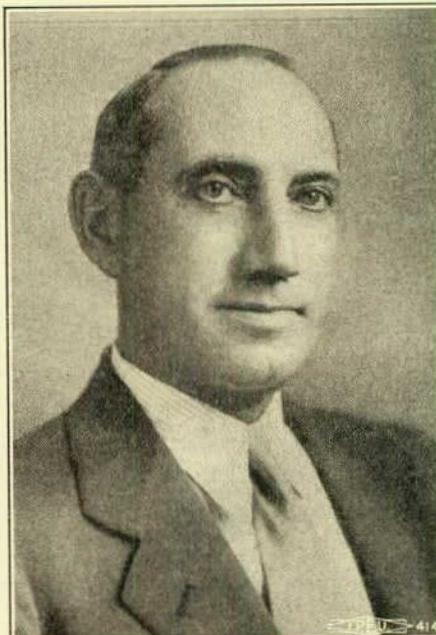
He says we are confronted with official government-dominated union movement. Must preserve democratic procedure.

assumes to destroy the integrity of a valid contract entered in strict conformity with the rights of a labor union. The contract was entered only after a majority of the employees had of their own free choice affiliated with the I. B. E. W. The National Board in ex parte proceedings did not seek nor receive evidence from the electrical workers and rendered a prejudiced decision in an attempt to destroy a unit of the I. B. E. W. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will resist this decision with all the power it commands and with the support and backing of the American Federation of Labor.

"I regret to have to say these things. They are unfortunately true, and must be said. It is too bad that a board created to be of help in tangled industrial situations only operates to complicate them the more."

Later

Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the National Labor Relations Act, was asked to make good a pledge he had made to representatives of the American Federation of Labor. In a telegram sent to the Senator from New York, Dan W. Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, requested that the author of the labor act inform the National Labor Relations Board that its hasty decision in the National Electric Products case was "contrary to assurances to labor."



PRESIDENT TRACY

President Tracy also warned that the administrative conduct of the Act was "destined to have serious repercussions upon all progressive legislation."

The telegram said:

"Honorable Robert F. Wagner
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

"WHEN NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT WAS ENACTED BY CONGRESS IN JULY 1935 YOU AS THE CHIEF SPONSOR GAVE ASSURANCE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS THAT ACT WOULD NOT BE USED AS AN INSTRUMENT TO DEFEAT LEGITIMATE LABOR UNIONS STOP DECISION NOW RENDERED BY NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD INVOLVING SO-CALLED NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION CASE IS DIRECT ATTACK UPON INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS A LABOR ORGANIZATION WITH NEARLY HALF CENTURY OF HONORABLE SERVICE STOP THAT DECISION STRIKES AT THE RIGHT OF LEGITIMATE LABOR UNIONS TO ENTER INTO LABOR CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH FAIR EMPLOYERS STOP RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST THAT YOU ADVISE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD THAT ITS DECISION IS CONTRARY TO YOUR ASSURANCES TO LABOR AND IS DESTINED TO HAVE SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS UPON ALL PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION."

"D. W. TRACY."

"We are not pessimistic when we predict that the wilful course now pursued by the Labor Board," Mr. Tracy said today, "will irreparably injure labor. The board has declared invalid a legal contract between a legitimate union and an employer. As a result, employers will seize upon the situation and refuse to enter into any contracts at all with labor unions."

"Moreover, if the board continues in its ill-considered course, there can never be any settled, orderly relations in a plant. Factions will arise which will continue to bicker, electioneer and quarrel, and production will suffer."

"Even as I make this prediction, C. I. O. electioneers are at the plant of the National Electric Products Corporation in Pittsburgh bawling through loud speakers, button-holing workers, and spreading innuendos and propaganda, making it impossible for any workman to make up his mind as to the merits of the case."

Every one now believes that there is in a man an animating, ruling, characteristic essence, or spirit, which is himself. This spirit, dull or bright, petty or grand, pure or foul, looks out of the eyes, sounds in the voice, and appears in the manners of each individual. It is what we call personality.—Chas. W. Eliot.

National Electric Products Co. is Union

THE National Electric Products Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., a leading manufactory of wire, cable and of a wide range of electric products, is 100 per cent I. B. E. W. union. The company conformed to the letter of an order issued by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania early in August. The decree was signed by Judge F. P. Schoonmaker and ordered the National Electric Products Corporation to specifically carry out an agreement entered into with Local B-1073 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The case was instituted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the federal court in order to get observance of an agreement entered into with the National Electric Products Corporation. The explicit charge made by the union is as follows:

"That ever since the consummation, filing and execution of said contract by the complainants and the defendant corporation, on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1937, aforesaid, the defendant corporation wrongfully and unlawfully, has been violating and has continued to violate its said contract, by continuously failing to perform and carry out and continuously failing and refusing to perform and carry out its covenant and agreement with the plaintiffs embraced in the following paragraph of said contract, to wit:

"The employer hereby agrees to recognize the union as the sole bargaining agent on wages, hours and conditions of employment for employees covered by this agreement, and further agrees to employ only members of the union or those who have made proper arrangements for becoming members within 21 days after being employed."

"That the defendant corporation in wrongful and unlawful contravention and violation of the above recited covenant in said third paragraph of said contract has continuously employed in its plant and industry at Ambridge, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, aforesaid, employees who are not, and have not been members of the union (namely, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

Important manufacturing establishment obeys court order to observe contract with International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Local Union No. B-1073) or those who have made proper arrangements for becoming members within 21 days after being employed."

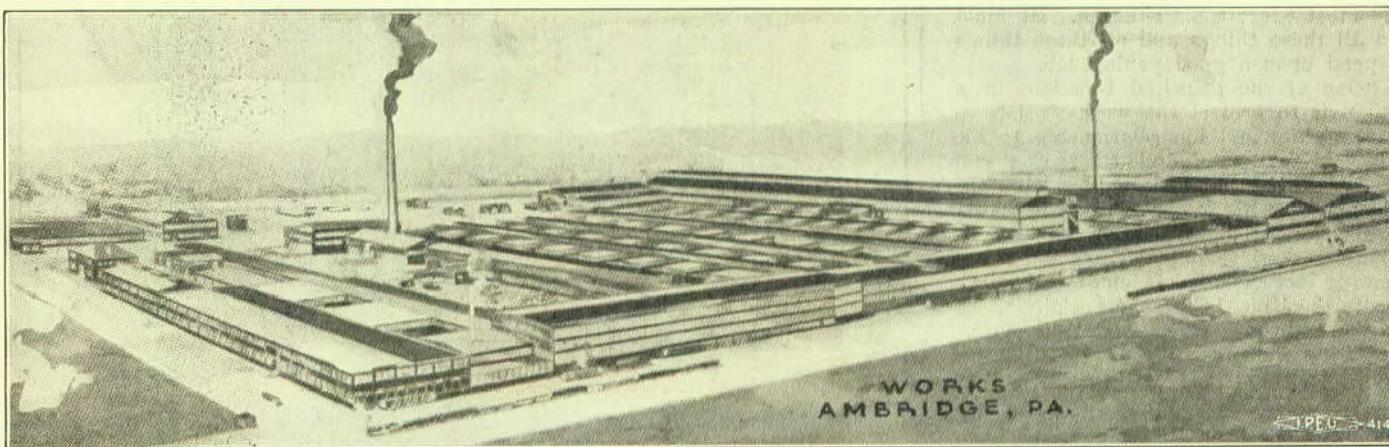
"And the plaintiffs respectfully represent and show that the conduct and course of the defendant corporation above specified and complained of, as in wrongful and unlawful contravention and violation of said contract, constitute an extremely serious breach and violation upon the part of said defendant corporation of a highly material and vital provision of said contract and a serious, grave and harmful denial and deprivation upon the part of said defendant corporation of material and vital rights, benefits and advantages to which the plaintiffs are entitled under and by virtue of said contract, of which said material and vital rights, benefits and advantages, the defendant corporation's said breach and violation of said contract, in its refusal and failure to perform and carry out said contract in the respects hereinabove mentioned, wrongfully and unlawfully deprive the plaintiffs to their great, lasting and irreparable injury and damage."

The mob tactics of the James Carey organization, United Electrical and Radio Workers, has become part of the court record. The mob tactics were described as follows:

"The defendant avers that on June 1, 1937, only three days after the execution of the aforesaid contract with complainants, the night shift of defendant's employees was prevented from entering its plant by reason of a great number of pickets who surrounded the gates and forcibly prevented the entry of its employees. These pickets, as defendant is informed and believes, were largely recruited from members and sympathizers of a labor organization antagonistic to

complainants. From June 1, 1937, to June 19, 1937, no employees of defendant were able to enter its plant with the exception of four or five maintenance men. The picketing was entirely lawless and was accompanied by threats of violence; loud speakers were installed in the vicinity of the plant and both by day and by night speeches were made through said loud speakers threatening violence and bodily harm to any of defendant's employees who should attempt to gain entry to the plant. Despite these threats defendant attempted to open its gates on June 15, 1937, to permit the return to work of such of its employees who desired to return. On that morning a crowd of several thousand men and women, many of whom were armed with clubs, knives and other weapons, swarmed the streets leading to defendant's plant, barricaded the gates and by force and violence frustrated defendant's attempt to open the plant. A number of members of complainant union who sought to enter the plant that morning were seriously injured. The defendant on June 12, 1937, notified local peace officers, the burgess of Ambridge and the sheriff of Beaver County that defendant would open its plant on June 15, 1937, and requested them to maintain peace and order in the public thoroughfare leading to the plant in order that defendant's employees might be permitted to return to work without interference. The peace officers, notably the burgess of Ambridge, not only failed to preserve peace and order but actually restrained such officers of the law who were attempting to do their duty. Under the circumstances it became evident to defendant that its plant could not be opened without a serious breach of the peace."

The National Electric Products Corporation is considered one of the premier manufactories in the field of wire, cable and other electric products. It has had a remarkable record of making innovations in the wiring field and is said to control many patents that other companies use. It is active, too, in the electrical industry and is known for its more social attitudes with respect to not only labor but trade association politics.



GREAT PLANT OF NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION.

Two New Brain Children Delight Members

TWO new publications, modern in appeal, have joined the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL as official media of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. These are "The Radio and Electrical Union News" and "The Utility News." The first is described as an official organ for workers in radio, sound and electrical manufacturing industries. The second is described as devoted to the cause of organized labor in the Consolidated Edison system.

Both publications are attractively made up, are illustrated and carry a forcible union message as well as news of interest to the thousands of I. B. E. W. members in the manufacturing and utility field. D. W. Tracy, International President of the I. B. E. W., sends a personal message to the radio, sound and electrical manufacturing workers that is of interest to the entire membership. He says in part:

"Workers in the electrical and radio industries can always congratulate themselves on being a part of such a magnificent enterprise. We can honestly say that the future belongs to electricity. We can well be aware that no sudden invention is likely to shift the center of the nation's activity away from electricity and electrical products to some other form of productive activity. Furthermore, inventions, technological changes, really occur within this field of electricity so that our industry while a changing one is also a stable one. The changes arrive within the field and make for more opportunity for the workers that belong to the industry."

"A worker within the electrical manufacturing industry really rises and falls, therefore, in his own job as the industry rises and falls. If the industry is a success, the worker can share in this success. If the industry is depressed, the worker's job will not return to him as much as it ought.

SELF INTEREST A DUTY

"A worker should be interested in his industry but primarily must be interested in himself. He has a duty to himself and his family. In other words, he has interests—self-interests. He must eat; he must have shelter; he must have clothing. He must seek advancement. He must educate his children. He must do all these things and all these things depend upon a good paying job.

"One of the principal functions of a union is to protect the worker's job, to protect him and his relationship to his job. In fact, no individual worker can possibly protect himself and his job without aid from his fellow workers in an organization. This has been obvious to many workers for many years and is becoming increasingly obvious to all workers in the United States, especially those workers in the electrical and radio manufacturing industries.

INDIVIDUAL HELPLESS

"One of the best statements as to the uncertain position in which the unorganized worker finds himself in modern

New publications reach specialized groups in our organization.

industry occurs in a government document—in the preamble of a bill passed by the United States Congress.

"Declaring that 'the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor,' the preamble goes on to say that he is commonly helpless 'to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment.' And then, visualizing the condition of the individual worker, this interesting document continues, 'though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment.'

"This document also speaks of collective bargaining and mutual aid or protection. A very good definition of a union's function in reference to a worker's job can be summed up in the phrase mutual aid. Co-operation or mutual aid is as old as the race itself. Mankind could not have come down through the ages without working with each other. Unquestionably, all good things come through co-operation.

I. B. E. W. PROGRESSIVE

"I congratulate members of the electrical and radio manufacturing industries who joined the I. B. E. W. They have cast their lot with a stable, co-operative, progressive and competent organization, an organization comparable in all respects with any well-established, dependable firm. The I. B. E. W. has existed now through 47 years, experienced all kinds of trials and vicissitudes and has lived through many depressions. It is trained to perform service for its members. It knows the job it has to do and has repeatedly proved that it is competent to perform that job. It owns its own headquarters in Washington, and its business is conducted by a competent staff.

"It operates an insurance company for the benefit of its members under proper legal guidance and operates a pension fund—a pension plan. It owns and operates a successful publication, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

"Realizing in full the value of expert knowledge, this organization has a special research department directed by a well known authority.

INTERNATIONAL SCOPE

"In scope it is truly an international organization, having strong units in Canada and the Panama Canal Zone. It operates in every branch of the electrical construction industry successfully. In

(Continued on page 428)



TVA Panel System at Work

INDUSTRIAL democracy is not merely a phrase in the Tennessee Valley electrical workers' organization. It works constantly. Periodically the panel of the I. B. E. W. meets in Chattanooga to transact the business of the organization. Usually the men leave home on Saturday morning in their automobiles and drive to Chattanooga by noon. After an early lunch the sessions begin at 12:30 in a room in one of the leading hotels. Sessions last four or five hours. Representatives of local unions from the

Representatives of Electrical Workers' Locals in seven states meet to transact business. Laboratory of democracy.

Local Union 765, Sheffield, Ala.
V. L. Gibson.
H. L. Crowl.



CHATTANOOGA HAS BECOME A LABOR CAPITAL OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY.

seven states bring to the meeting grievances, common problems and stories of successes and achievements. These are discussed under the leadership of Gordon Freeman, chairman, international representative of the I. B. E. W. After a discussion and after policies are determined and action taken by a majority vote, business is usually transacted by turning the execution of the policies over to Mr. Freeman. He takes up questions with the proper departments of the TVA. When questions demand the attention of the entire body of the workers in the TVA, the matters are taken up with the trades and labor council of the Valley of which Mr. Freeman is secretary.

ROLL OF DELEGATES

The representatives at present are:

Local Union 760, Knoxville, Tenn.
W. C. Bertram.
D. R. Davis.

Local Union 835, Jackson, Tenn.
D. L. Staley.
James May.

Local Union 846, Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. H. Minter.
Paul Trew.

Local Union 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.
A. T. Johnson.
F. J. Krugg.

Local Union 558, Florence, Ala.
J. C. White.
R. P. Gano.

last year. It was thought well of by the Authority because it provided practical machinery for democratic organization. The panel has had marked effect not only on the life of the I. B. E. W. organization, which is virtually 100 per cent in the Tennessee Valley, but in a number of instances upon the policies of the Authority itself. Here is an example:

The electrical workers believed that they should not be deprived of the benefits of Social Security merely because they were employees of the federal government. They passed a resolution in the panel requesting that the Authority undertake to bring them under the Social Security program of the federal government. The Authority acted upon this suggestion, but learned that due to the reorganization program of the President a settled opinion could not be given by attorneys as to whether the TVA workers could come under Social Security. Thereupon the directors of the Tennessee project decided to take steps to create their own social security project and this is now under way.

GREATER ISSUES HANDLED

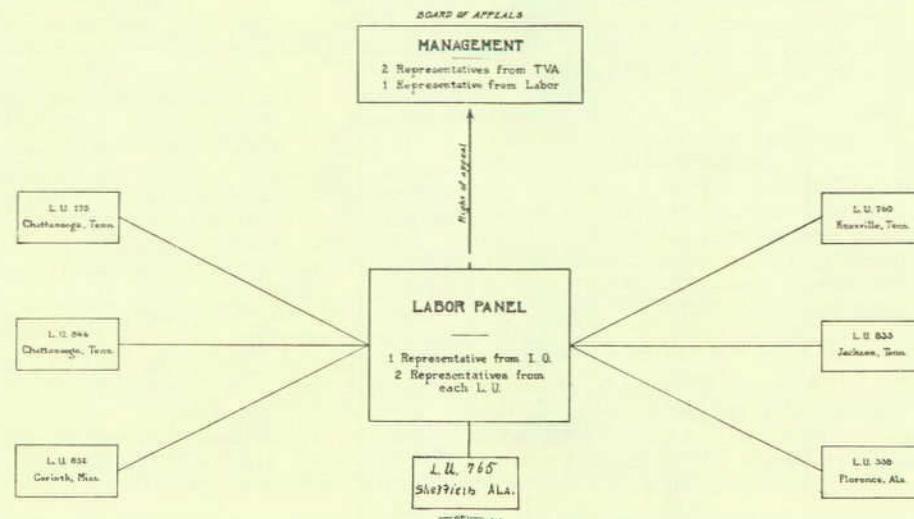
Men are constantly striving for improvement in working conditions in terms of the employees' policy set up by the Authority. Sometimes their suggestions to management may appear trivial on their face but involve great issues. For example: An objection was raised by one group of employees to the effect that men attending substations were at times required to mow the grass surrounding the substation. This was not a question of the work involved in this labor but the fact that the men were required to be absent from the station house so

(Continued on page 427)

Local Union 852, Corinth, Miss.
R. S. Sheppard.
B. L. Donnally.

The panel idea was a proposal of President D. W. Tracy to the TVA authorities

CHART OF PROPOSED PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS — ON TVA HOLDINGS —



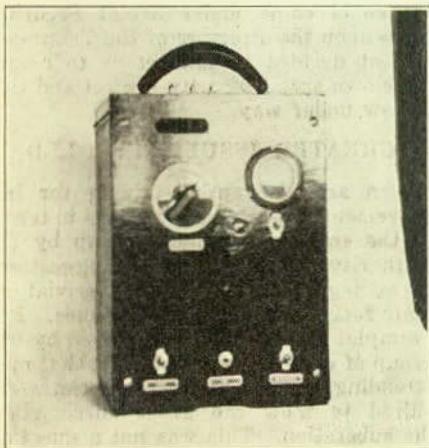
Amateurs Perform Service During Disasters

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. NO. 18

THE need and use of portable radio transmitters has been greatly emphasized during the recent flood conditions in the central part of our country. The great Ohio River Valley flood that made thousands homeless was the opportunity for the amateur radio fraternity to prove their practical value to the country in time of need.

While some of the emergency radio stations were operated from fixed locations, the majority were portable stations, picked up in a hurry and transported to isolated places where regular means of communication had broken down.

Every modern amateur station should have at least one portable transmitter, kept in good working order and ready to be used at a minute's notice. Floods, hur-



ricanes and earthquakes do not always advertise their approach beforehand.

A portable transmitter should incorporate the following features:

1. Light in weight.
2. Small and compact.
3. Few parts as possible.
4. Minimum number of controls.
5. Easily and quickly tuned.
6. Its frequency should be crystal controlled.

The portable radio telegraph transmitter about to be described has all of the above described features. It was designed to be operated from its own power supply, derived from 115 volt A. C. lines, but can also be operated from A and B batteries by disconnecting the A. C. power supply and rectifier circuit.

ITEMS ENUMERATED

It will be noted that the front of the panel has the following items, tuning dial and knob, milliammeter (0-100 ma), toggle switch for shunting out ammeter to prevent needle banging back and forth when keying transmitter. Neon bulb to indicate transmitter is properly generating radio frequency currents, pilot light to show when A. C. power is on. High voltage power supply switch, jack to take

Portable radio transmitters, which they man, form principal line of defence. How portables are built and set-up.

plug from portable telegraph key, and A. C. power switch. To give the panel a more finished appearance, small name plates can be purchased for a few cents. They are as follows: Oscillator Tank (installed under dial and knob), Power (under A. C. Power switch), Key (under key jack), and Plate Voltage (under high voltage power supply switch). Over the tuning dial and knob is cut a rectangular slot $\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. This provides ventilation and also a visible means of inspecting the tubes and lighted filaments.

The cabinet is (inside measurements) 13 inches high, 9 inches wide and 9 inches deep. These dimensions are a minimum for crowding all the parts into the cabinet, allowing just room enough for replacement of tubes, crystal, and changing coils, making adjustments with short handled screw driver, etc. The panel is Masonite (tempered pressed wood). It can be drilled and tapped when necessary and is a very good insulator for both low and high frequency alternating currents.

The writer has subjected pieces of Masonite to pressures of 3,000 volts at 14,000,000 cycles and it stood up perfectly. Of course, Masonite being wood fiber can absorb moisture in extremely damp places, but for the purpose it is used for on this portable transmitter and only low voltages being employed, no fear need arise as to its insulating qualities. Of course, bakelite can also be used just as well.

Following is a list of parts which can be purchased in any store that caters to amateur radio station owners. Oscillator parts:

C1 split stator variable condenser, 50 mmf each section.

C2, C3, C4 .01 mfd sangamo mica condensers (fixed).

Rfc1, rfc2, rfc3, radio frequency choke coils (National type 100 or equivalent).

R-500 ohm, 10-watt resistor.

One Isolantite five-prong socket for crystal mounting.

Two Isolantite five-prong sockets for type 47 tubes,

One small Neon bulb.

One 0 to 100 milliammeter one 60-cent Readrite meter is accurate enough.

Two six-prong coil forms (low loss with ridge grips).

One antenna tuning condenser (any discarded broadcast receiver condenser will do).

Two type Radiotron 47 tubes.

One single-pole toggle switch to shunt ammeter.

Twenty-five feet No. 16 enameled copper wire for tank coils.

One 80-meter crystal and holder. (Crystal to be any frequency from 3,500 to 3,900 kilocycles. Don't buy a cheap crystal.)

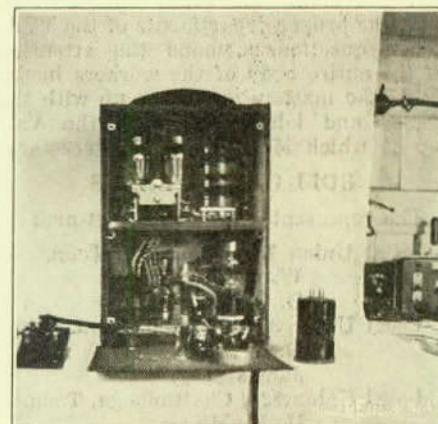
Figure 8 shows the layout for the radio frequency section of the transmitter. In grouping parts for any circuit oscillating at high frequency it is essential that the leads from the condenser to coil and tubes should be as short as possible with no sharp turns, and in no case should the leads be smaller in size than that of the tank coil to which they are carrying current. No. 14 is a very good size for connecting the condenser, tank coil, tubes and crystal holder socket.

To the amateur fraternity these instructions are not new, but they are inserted here for those who perhaps for the first time are going to construct a radio telegraph transmitter.

As the photo will show, the radio frequency section occupies the top shelf of the case and can be lifted out for inspection or making changes.

Small L brackets are used to mount the split stator condenser on the baseboard, which is five-ply wood, first painted on both sides with black insulating varnish. The under side of this base should be tin lined to insulate any stray low frequency fields from modulating the clean-cut note of the signal.

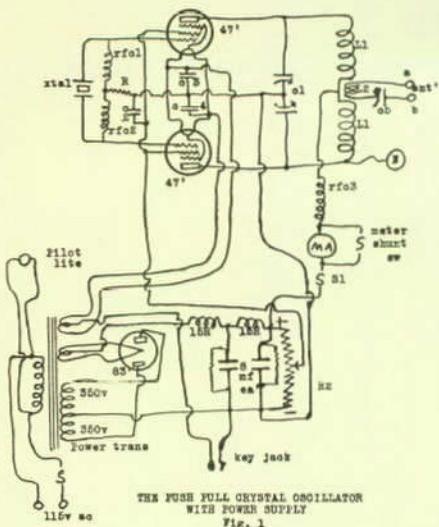
The antenna tuning condenser should be mounted so that its shaft projects vertically nearly to the top of the carrying case. Its top should be slotted with a hack saw so that a small shank screw driver can be inserted through a hole in top of case to tune the antenna feeder. This arrangement eliminates the necessity of an additional tuning dial. It is



needless to tell electricians that all connections should be soldered with rosin core solder. Even a very thin film of carelessly dropped soldering paste makes a more or less high resistance path for circulating currents.

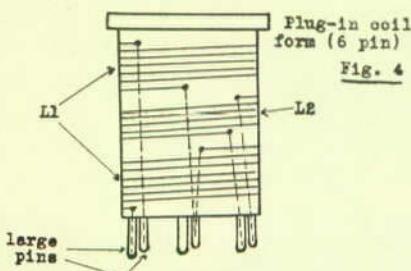
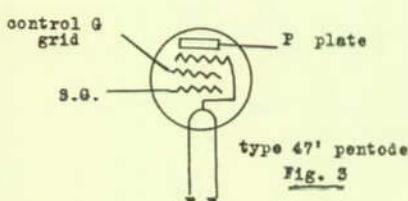
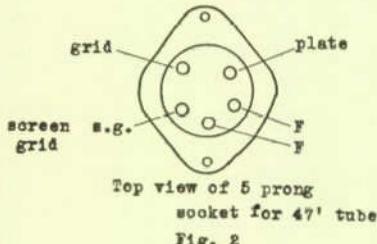
TRACING COLORS SUGGESTED

When all wiring from the push-pull oscillator section has been completed there should be five leads brought through a hole bored through the base, and left long enough to be cabled, finally ending in the



male end of a five-prong plug. The plug fits into a bakelite five-hole tube socket. It is very desirable to use color code wire in this cable, thus enabling one to easily trace wiring in future.

It will be noticed in Fig. 4 that the antenna coil L2 is wound on the same form and in the center of L1. A coil form should be purchased that has at least 3½ inches of winding space. Using No. 16 enameled wire, six turns are wound in the center of the form for the antenna coil L2. The tank coil is wound with 20 turns on each side of the



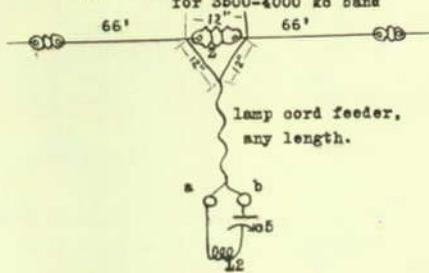
antenna coil, making 40 turns in all. Care should be taken to see that both coils are (the two tank coil sections) wound in the same direction. Where they join a center tap should be soldered and brought to the plate voltage pin as shown in Fig. 5. The ends of L1 are brought to the large pins in Fig. 5. Antenna coil L2 can be wound in either direction and has no winding direction relation to L1.

Looking into the top shelf of the radio frequency section will be noticed the split stator condenser C1 supported on its L brackets. Immediately behind it are the two 47' tubes, and behind them the crystal holder. At the right is the tank coil L1, this one being wound for the 40-meter band, having 20 turns in all; with six turns for antenna coil. Behind the tank coil is the antenna tuning condenser C5. On the table at left of the case is a portable telegraph key with six feet of rubber covered cord. On the right of case is the 80-meter coil. With the split stator condenser listed and the turns wound as indicated, this circuit should oscillate through 3,500-4,000 KC, which are limits of the 80-meter amateur

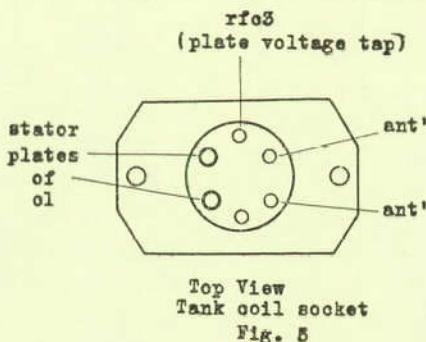
One jack for portable telegraph key. One type 83' rectifier tube and socket.

It is regretted that the photos are not clearer, but perhaps they will give a general idea of the layout. The power transformer is mounted in back of case

Fig. 6 Doublet type antenna for 3500-4000 kc band



Single wire antenna for 3500-4000 kc band
Fig. 7



band. The 40-meter coil will cover the 7,000-7,300 KC amateur band. Of course a different crystal must be used for each change of frequency.

On the top of the case near the back side two through panel insulators are mounted and connected to the ends of coil L2, with antenna tuning condenser C5 in series. See a and b in Fig. 1.

POWER SUPPLY NECESSARY

On the bottom shelf is the power supply which should deliver 400 volts at about 60 milliamperes to the plates of the 47' tubes with the load on (antenna tuned and key down); if the rig is plugged into a standard 115-volt 60-cycle AC circuit. It is obvious then that 24 watts is the input to the transmitter. The necessary parts are as follows:

POWER SUPPLY

One power transformer, 400 volts each side center tap, five-volt winding for rectifier tube filament, 2½-volt winding for 47' transmitting tube filaments.

One double winding filter choke coil, with minimum of 15 henrys at 150 MA (or two separate chokes may be used).

Two eight-mfd filter condensers, paper, working voltage 500, surge volts 700.

One 40,000-ohm 50-watt adjustable bleeder resistor.

Two single-pole toggle switches.

One 115-volt pilot light and miniature socket.

on right side, with the rectifier tube (83') in front of it. On left side back are the filter condensers and choke coils, with bleeder resistor in front of them.

Some power transformers do not have a center tap on the filament winding for the rectifier. It is perfectly permissible to connect the positive wire to one side of the filament at the socket. The switch S1 shuts off the high voltage when not keying the transmitter.

Fig. 3 shows the arrangement of elements in the type 47' tube. Be careful and do not get the Screen Grid (S. G.) and control grid connected wrong. Fig. 2 is a drawing of a standard five-prong socket looking down on the face of the socket. It is a good idea to mark the holes with their proper abbreviations, as it saves time in looking at tube charts, etc.

The sliding contact on the bleeder resistor is connected to the screen grids of the 47's. It should be pushed over to-

(Continued on page 423)

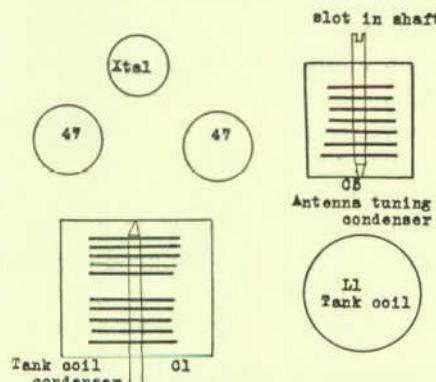


Fig. 8 Radio Frequency layout

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXVI Washington, D. C., September, 1937

No. 9

Golden Road of Accomplishment No more important information appears in this magazine this month than that contained in the list of co-operating manufacturers. Here in cold terms is written the stirring epic of organization success. In the month of August, 44 important electrical manufacturers were unionized and entered into co-operative relations with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All this work accomplished without strike, riot, bitterness or the ranting tactics of inexperienced children in the field of union organization.

The new additions to the co-operative manufacturing list includes the Indianapolis plant of the Radio Corporation of America, the General Cable Corp., one of the greatest of the cable manufacturers of the country; the Jefferson Electric Co., Bellwood, Ill.; the Garland Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walker Brothers, Conshohocken, Pa., and the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, Pawtucket, R. I., one of the important manufacturers of copper wire products.

In addition this Journal reports the fact that the National Electric Products Corporation, of Pittsburgh, is operating 100 per cent I. B. E. W. In the list of co-operating manufacturers there are such outstanding firms as Crosley Radio Corporation, Fada Radio Corporation, Triangle Conduit and Cable Company and Stanley & Patterson, Inc. In fact, there is not an insignificant firm in the list numbering more than 100 manufacturers.

All this represents a miracle of accomplishment in a field claimed as its special province by an upstart rival organization. The miracle, though, admits of understanding. It was done by no hocus pocus, by no red fire, by no trickery or underdealing and by no forced tactics. It was done by the workers themselves in these manufactories recognizing that an institution that has endured for nearly half a century is a better bet for them than an untried, blatant, irresponsible organization making claims that it cannot fulfill.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a service organization. It has learned much in

nearly half a century of life. It has found, in the crucible of hard experience and reverses, the secret of operating an organization of working men. It is a progressive organization, but it is not a flighty organization. It seeks to rest its accomplishment upon tested experience and research information and upon that understructure alone. It is ready to give even more service than it has in the past and will continue to do so.

Rule of Conduct Someone has said that even thieves like to have an honest treasurer. This pretty forcibly reveals the fact that personal relations must operate upon common decencies. Men must be honest and must keep their word, and must be tolerant and fair, and in short, must embody virtues in association with their fellows which have been called by cynics the copybook virtues.

Nobody wants to deal with a crook. A man's word must be as good as his bond. Compacts must be kept sacredly. These platitudinous truths—these kindergarten axioms—are generally accepted as a part of the set-up in personal relations. But there are those who would have us believe that the common decencies can be done away with and should be done away with as soon as men co-operate in groups.

There is a philosophy of organization which takes the position that unions and co-operatives and other economic organizations should not and need not follow any ethical principle. In fact, this false philosophy even makes it a virtue to violate the common decencies of human relationships. Above all else they claim that men in groups need not keep union contracts. The word of an organization is not as good as its bond. They are preaching a lying rule of conduct. Organizations can no more exist without following the common rules of decency than can individuals. Honesty, reliability, integrity are just as much qualities to be espoused by unions as they are qualities to be espoused by individuals.

Desperate Dictators Stalin is likely to be known in history as bloody Stalin. He continues to purge, with death, his party. Treason in Russia appears to be what is known in democratic countries as difference of opinion. Japan slaughters a British ambassador on a friendly mission. Mussolini continues to wage undeclared war while speaking of peace. Hitler marches on as the world's greatest eccentricity.

Where dictatorship is, there is trouble. In every country where dictatorship reigns there is evidence that the dictators are desperate—adopting desperate measures to meet desperate situations.

The experience of history indicates no dictator has ever successfully maintained himself over a long

period of years. No human being is good enough or intelligent enough to govern other human beings absolutely. It would seem that the human race had learned this lesson during the bloody centuries, but apparently it has not. And so desperate dictators agitate the world anew, but they are desperate, and they will lose again.

Chickens Come Home to Roost Sometime early this month there convened in El Paso, Texas, a panel of representatives of the National Labor Relations Board. It would be more proper to say reconvened, inasmuch as it is not a new hearing involving the El Paso Electric Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, but a continued hearing after an injunction of almost two years. The company fought by injunction the charges brought by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and succeeded in persuading a federal judge to issue a writ halting the hearing.

The grounds advanced by the company were that the Wagner Act is unconstitutional. Since then the constitutionality of the Act has been adjudged in the Supreme Court and now the nemesis has caught up with the utility which is fighting a legitimate organization.

Gains on the Railroads Vice President McGlogan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is the authority for the following statement:

"With but one exception the settlement of our national wage movement involves more men and money than any other pay pact ever negotiated in American industrial history by labor organizations. This settlement means that the railroad workers during the last three years have through their organizations and without the loss of a single day's pay through suspension of work, won increases in their earnings ranging from 19 to 28 per cent (return of 10 per cent deduction and 5 cents per hour increase).

"All of this has been accomplished through negotiations, while other industries have been torn by strikes, riots and bloodshed, the railroad workers have won their victories without strikes and wage increases are not all that we have won. Through our organizations we have, within the last year, secured a national agreement protecting our jobs in railroad mergers—the Railroad Retirement Act, insuring us against penniless old age when we are too old to work. These and many other protective and beneficial measures have been accomplished through the efforts and activities of your organization.

"As a result of these months of negotiations—of your co-operation and that of the balance of the members—an increase of 5 cents per hour—40 cents per day—\$2.40 per six-day week will be evidenced in your pay envelope covering the pay period for the first half of August (if ratified by the general chairmen).

"This increase is not confined to the membership of

the 14 co-operating organizations in this national wage movement, but applies to the member and non-member alike."

War Booms and Housing

There is little doubt that the present era of prosperity rests upon the fact that in two places in the world, wars are being waged, and that many nations are re-arming. Prosperity is, therefore, a deceptive and a precarious thing. When the war boom is over, business is likely to hit a new low.

There is one antidote for this situation and that is an intelligent program for public works. Fortunately in the United States the stage is set for such an enterprise. During the last days of Congress the Federal Housing Bill was passed. This bill creates a fund of half a billion dollars for the issuance of bonds from which central fund money may be loaned to municipalities and low-cost housing groups. The terms of this law are such that it may stimulate the erection of houses for workers in the lower income levels. In the United States workers have waited probably too long for such aid. Great Britain, Sweden, Holland, Austria and many other countries have followed such a plan in order to relieve the shameful housing conditions in those lands. Such a program properly executed and properly timed will tend to correct the vagaries of the war boom.

Tribute should be paid to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for its part in shaping the housing bill and in supporting it. They have co-operated with the Labor Housing Conference and carried on much useful work in clarifying issues, and in supporting the sponsors of the Act in Congress.

Among politicians there is a good deal of worry about the so-called split between Congress and the President. Looked at in the large, however, this split does not need to give worry. Opponents of the President in Congress have claimed that they understand the American people better than the President and are obeying the wishes of the American people. The President contends that he understands the wants and needs of the people better than the members of Congress and he is obeying the mandates of the people.

In short, there is sharp competition between two great branches of the government—the executive and legislative—in service to the democratic principle. This cannot do any harm.

Unsung, unwept, unchronicled, Andrew Mellon, super-millionaire, died. He had followed the rule of his life in death and created a welfare organization for his funds in order to avoid inheritance taxes.



WOMAN'S WORK

LABOR'S WOMEN SHOW THEIR METTLE

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

IT'S always a pleasure to me when letters from I. B. E. W. auxiliaries show that these organizations are active, lively, absorbed in some of the many jobs that any group of women with trade union consciousness can see crying to be done, in any town or city. And believe me, I am very happy right now at the glorious reports we are getting from some of the auxiliaries. It seems that the wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, of our local union members are getting more confidence in their own ability. They are tackling some hard jobs now. And the men are getting more appreciative of the women's help, more anxious to call on them in certain emergencies. So these fine, determined women are learning more all the time about what they are capable of doing, by doing it.

You know, we all have that lack of confidence about doing something we've never done before. We say, "Oh, you'd better not call on me, I don't think I could do it right." But when there is a real emergency and we're told "This job has to be done, and you have to do it," we get over our timidity and think about ways to get it done. We forget self-consciousness and think about the job itself.

If you read the letter from the Jacksonville auxiliary last month about its members helping the laundry girls in the strike, keeping the picket line, feeding and caring for the strikers until their battle was won; and now this month, how the Pittsburgh auxiliary is doing such an important and well-planned job campaigning for the labor slate, you'll realize that these members certainly have learned to keep their minds on the job they are doing, instead of hanging back waiting for someone else to do it.

The I. B. E. W. auxiliaries are entirely voluntary. They have, therefore, the advantage of being independent except for the approval of their local union, but they don't have the help of someone to come around and get them started. There is no international auxiliary organization, no paid organizer to give them a helping hand. On the other hand, they have the liberty to organize just as they wish, make their own rules and set their own dues. They can engage in any activities the members want, though, of course, they must keep in harmony with the local. Some auxiliaries have been organized with the help of International Vice Presidents in their region. Others had the help of their local union officers; some were organized by officers of other electrical workers' auxiliaries in nearby towns. Some just went ahead and did the job themselves.

Actually, it only takes half a dozen or so determined women to get an auxiliary started. Most local unions realize what a constructive force such an organization can be. It can be talked up in the local, and when interest is aroused, an open meeting of eligible women called. Usually there are many who would like to join. After the nucleus has been formed, a membership campaign will bring more recruits.

As Mrs. Jacobs wrote last month, "The day is past when the women can sit home and take care of the household duties only." And I believe the "women who sit home" realize that and they would love to be out learning what it's all about, getting into the excitement, meeting new people and doing their share for the union cause. I believe there are plenty of them dying to come in if they have a chance. Someone just has to step forward and say, "Let's get going."

Among the activities that our auxiliaries have found well worth while are:

SOCIAL LIFE: Picnics, parties, dances, entertainments in co-operation with the local. Promoting good fellowship and better acquaintance is by no means an unworthy or unimportant job. It creates loyalty to the local and friendship among the members. And when a local union correspondent writes in and says, "Our picnic this year was the biggest and finest we have ever had, thanks to the women's auxiliary," it's no idle compliment. One auxiliary crowns its efforts each year with a gala Christmas party which is open to all members of the local with their wives and children. That means several hundred people to feed and entertain, with presents for all the children. They plan and raise money for months in advance. They work over it like slaves. But a child who has attended this party each year will think of the union as a living, generous entity, rather than just a slot where daddy drops his dues money.

Editor:

Will you please see that the following notice will be in the September issue. Thank you.

The auxiliary to the I. B. E. W., No. 68, wishes to extend a hearty welcome to the visiting auxiliaries attending the A. F. of L. convention that will be held in Denver in October. We sincerely hope your visit will be enjoyable and pleasant in every way.

MARGARET COLLIER,
Secretary.

LABOR EDUCATION: Right in line with this thought is education of the women themselves to the aims and ideals of the union. You can't be loyal to a stranger. There has to be some contact, some recognition that strikes an answering spark in your breast. Too many men have wives who are indifferent, or even antagonistic to the union organization. Then when the local is in difficulties, or the man is unemployed and money is getting scarce—goodbye to another member. If the wife can get explained to her what the local is trying to do, and the many benefits it has already succeeded in winning for its members, she can see that the union is working for her welfare, too. And right now it is very important that the women do understand union tactics. Otherwise they are at the mercy of every loud talker who is ready to give them the story from another angle. The active loyalty of these women is needed for the locals and for the Brotherhood and for the American Federation of Labor. In order to be loyal, and to give other people the logical reasons for their loyalty, they must have a chance to learn the whys and wherefores.

UNION LABEL: It has been said that if everybody connected with union labor bought only union label products, every factory in the country would be a closed shop in less than a year. But merchants and manufacturers don't make it easy. The woman who doesn't have the advantage of information from an auxiliary or label league buys very few labeled articles. It is the interest of these women's organizations that has made label buying more than just a word.

STRIKE ASSISTANCE: The El Paso auxiliary ran a dining hall and commissary for several weeks, feeding the men and their families and serving food to the picket line while their local was on strike—a very striking example of the work auxiliaries can do when called into service. There are many other instances of auxiliaries giving practical aid in strikes of their own or other unions. Besides the practical aid, the effect on morale is wonderful.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS: A group of resolute women campaigners has swung the tide for the labor candidate many a time. They are particularly helpful when they can arrange their home duties so that they have a little free time during the day to distribute leaflets, make calls on other women in their homes, raise money, etc., which people who are working have little time to do.

LABOR AMITY: Auxiliary members
(Continued on page 422)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

I am glad to report that the spirit of cooperation and friendliness among our members has been increasing as time goes on, and note an increase in the attendance at our meeting. Our sisters are waking up to the fact that each and every one of us must have outside interests to enjoy life in full so that they have decided to join with us in making our auxiliary a better and larger one.

Our sister members are not content to assume social duties only, they have gone a step further, and that is, have entered the civic field. They are anxious to forge ahead, so they are now right in the midst of a campaign going on in the city of Pittsburgh. The reason our sisters have taken such an interest in this particular campaign, is due to the fact that the men we have endorsed are labor men whom we are anxious to have elected instead of utility men who cannot realize the working man's viewpoint nor consider his wants.

In view of said candidacy, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Local No. 5 have formed a civic association and in that way hope to be able to further the cause of this campaign by helping to elect a labor mayor and five labor candidates for council, who have been endorsed by the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union and the Pittsburgh Building Trades Council.

If our men are elected, and I am sure they will be, our worries will be over. We, the laboring class of people, have sat back long enough and let men who were only puppets of the organization run our city. We are through giving our vote to men of this calibre. We want men who will think independently and be able to see with a labor man's eyes.

The ladies' branch of the Electrical Workers' Civic Association held their initial meeting, and Brother M. P. Gordan agreed to act as chairman until January 1, at which time a nomination of officers will be held. Mrs. Charles Strutt very kindly consented to act as secretary until January 1.

On Thursday evening, August 19, 1937, our civic association met for the purpose of endorsing the following labor candidates: For mayor—Councilman P. J. McArdle; for councilmen—Brother M. P. Gordan, Edward A. Schofield, George Walcroft, Charles L. Miller and Earl R. Rudd.

The candidates named herein were endorsed unanimously. These candidates are running on the Independent Democratic ticket. We had the pleasure of having the above-named candidates speak.

We have accomplished quite a bit since our sister members entered the civic field. The results have been very gratifying.

In fact some of our sisters have been doing just what Sister Remy has done, and that is, shifting her household duties to other shoulders and going out campaigning. Good for her. Before you know it she will be running for mayor herself.

Sisters McKenna and Diedrick have apparently taken wings as we cannot find them. They are certainly being missed.

Boy, oh boy, is Sister Thein going to town in this campaign!

Sisters Campana and Christy are certainly letting no grass grow under their feet, what say you?

It's hard for the ladies to take the measure of Sister H. Johnson in a "five hundred" game.

We wonder what happened to the Irish

from McKeesport. You know whom we mean, Sister Burke.

Sister Mabon says there isn't any room for the bed in the house since the "sound" got in.

Sister Strutzel is still scouring the hills for our candidate for council.

Sister Peterson has Hazelwood turned upside down, finally landing a headquarters at 4731 Second Avenue.

Sister Black is checking them up pretty good in Sheridan. Keep the good work up.

Sisters Manley, Strutt and Jacobs pulled a fast one by addressing a meeting of the ladies from the Bakery Drivers' Union in the Alliance Building, Tuesday evening, August 24, 1937. We believe they will make good teachers.

Sister R. Johnson, what is the matter we

haven't seen your smiling face around lately?

Sister Panton said the meeting was swamped at their last meeting but they survived the shock.

Sister J. C. Abplanalp, we are glad you have recovered and are looking so well. Hope you continue to get stronger.

The Barthels are becoming very active. More power to you, girls.

Sister J. Bradley, we heard a very nice compliment about you at our last meeting. You are apparently getting better looking. Keep it up.

Sister Burke, we are glad the court returned you to your former address. Don't let them bounce you around. We are with you.

(Continued on page 419)



Courtesy Modern Science Monthly.

TRY A DUTCH APPLE PIE

BY SALLY LUNN

September! Ripe peaches in the market and the new crop of apples! I have recipes this month that use these two fruits in a really gorgeous way and I do hope you'll try them—Dutch apple pie, and sour cream peach pie. These open-faced pies are very attractive in appearance, and their delicious aroma and flavor are better experienced than described. They're good either hot or cold, and with a dollop of whipped cream or ice cream you have something really grand.

Both these recipes call for sour cream, but if you do not have this on hand, call your milkman, for many dairies have added scientifically made sour cream to their line of products.

SOUR CREAM PEACH PIE

7 or 8 peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar
1 cup brown sugar	sugar
2 tbsp. flour	2 tbsp. quick cooking
1 cup thick sour cream	tapioca

Wash, pare and halve peaches. Combine flour, granulated sugar and tapioca. Spread this on the bottom and sides of an unbaked pie shell. Com-

bine the sour cream and brown sugar and dip each peach section in this mixture and arrange in pie shell. After the pie shell is filled, pour the remaining sour cream mixture over the peach sections and place in a pre-heated oven of 400 degrees. After 15 minutes, reduce temperature to 250 degrees and continue baking for one hour, or until peaches are tender.

DUTCH APPLE PIE

6 or 8 apples	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 cup sour cream	2 tbsp. flour
1 cup brown sugar	1 tbsp. quick cooking
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar	tapioca

Wash, pare and quarter the apples. Combine the flour and tapioca and pat into the bottom and sides of an unbaked pie shell. Combine cream, sugars and cinnamon. Dip each apple section in this cream mixture, then place in unbaked pastry shell. After pie shell is filled, pour the remaining cream mixture over the apple sections and place in a pre-heated oven of 400 degrees. After 15 minutes, reduce the temperature to 250 degrees and continue baking for one hour, or until the apples are tender.

★ Co-operating Manufacturers ★

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list. The following are new:

New Additions

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

HALSON RADIO CORP., Norwalk, Conn.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th Street, New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.

COLUMBIA-LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster Street, New York City.

THOMAS A. CONLAN, 60 West 15th Street, New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre Street, New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st Street, New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th Street, New York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren Street, New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren Street, New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th Street, New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd Street, New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th Street, New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th Street, New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 4100 North Ravenwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.

COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.

EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN I. PAULDING, INC., New Bedford, Mass.

REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.

I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.

PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.

HUB ELECTRIC CO., 2225 Grand Ave., Chicago.

FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.

UNIVERSAL SWITCHBOARD CORP., 15 North 11th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.

LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 103 Park Ave., New York City.

SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.

GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 551 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 14th St. & East Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.

ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 130 West 3rd St., New York City.

BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.

C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.

CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.

FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.



ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO.,
INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, 351-3 West 41st St., New
York City.

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 65 Madison
Ave., New York City.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150
Varick St., New York City.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT SHOPS

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., Wood-
ward and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY,
INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket,
R. I.

STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT
CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island
City, N. Y.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING
CO., INC., 45 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY,
1406 N. Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO.,
INC., Dry Harbor Rd. and Cooper Ave.,
Brooklyn.

HOFFMANN-SOONS COMPANY, 387 1st
Ave., New York City.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Pitts-
burgh, Pa.

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COM-
PANY, Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th
Ave., New York City.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
ANAconda WIRE & CABLE CO., Paw-
tucket, R. I.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO.,
Yonkers, N. Y.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King
St., Brooklyn.

ANAconda WIRE AND CABLE CO.,
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO.,
Providence, R. I.

CONCRETE BOXES AND ALL TYPES OF OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,
32-36 Morton St., Brooklyn.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP.,
Long Island City, N. Y.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,
419 Lafayette St., New York City.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

WIRING DEVICES

GAYNOR ELECTRIC CO., Bridgeport,
Conn.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van
Buren St., Chicago.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150
Varick St., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

GARDEN STATE LIGHTING COMPANY,
102 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever
Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St.,
New York City.

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia,
Pa.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West
15th Street, New York City.

FIRD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th Street,
New York City.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave.,
Long Island City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren
Street, New York City.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

COLUMBIA-LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102
Wooster Street, New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren Street,
New York City.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS A. CONLAN, 60 West 15th St.,
New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th Street,
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ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia,
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STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st
Street, New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th
Street, New York City.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia,
Pa.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10
Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West
47th Street, New York City.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar
St., St. Louis, Mo.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC.,
337 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59
Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.





ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St.,
Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City. THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.
ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.
DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.
CONTINENTAL SOUND, 30 W. 15th St., New York City.
DE WALD, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
PIERCE ARROW RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

FERGUSON, 745 Broadway, New York City.
FREED MANUFACTURING CO., 44 W. 18th St., New York City.
GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
ESTEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.
LUXOR RADIO, 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.
MOTORVOX, 226 Adams St., Brooklyn.
REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.
DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.
WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, New York City.
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR COMPANY, 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

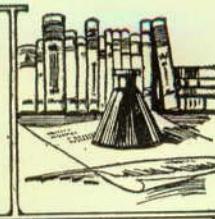
CARL BAJOHR LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.
FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.
HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.





CORRESPONDENCE


LOCAL NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

August, in all its glory, has come and gone, seemingly on the winged feet of Mercury. With it went the pleasures of our annual family picnic which was held at Willow Beach Park, which, by the way, is a 100 per cent union place of amusement. The sun dawned bright and early and a more glorious day could not be had. The program started at 10 a. m. with an indoor ball game between the boys of the local and a team made up of contractors, supply dealers and others connected with the industry. The narrow backs got an unmerciful trouncing. The lunch baskets were then broken open and an old fashioned picnic dinner was served. In the afternoon a varied list of contests, suitable to both young and old, were staged, which afforded the onlookers many a hearty laugh. The committee in charge of the arrangements had labored long to make it the huge success it turned out to be and every one present went home conscious of a day well spent.

This local in the last few weeks was in a pinch for men, and we had the pleasure of having a bunch of "visiting firemen" from Pittsburgh come in to pinch hit for us. They were a bunch of swell guys and mighty good mechanics. We made things as pleasant for them as we possibly could and hope that they were as pleased with us as we were to have them with us. At the time the picnic was held we were working a double shift at the Heinze plant in Fremont and some of the visitors had a chance to get in on the contests and drawings for gate prizes. Unfortunately those on the second shift could not get back in time and as a result the refreshments had been exhausted, so they staged a few impromptu picnics of their own.

Local Union No. 8 has been very active in organizing various trades connected with the electrical game, and has boosted its own membership considerably. Prospects for a very good fall and winter are bright, and we hope that we can call on some of the locals that have done us favors and repay same. Our old war horse, Oliver Myers, came back from a well deserved vacation much refreshed in mind and body, and immediately got back in harness.

At the present writing it looks as though Toledo is going to have two Labor Day parades. One staged at 9:30 a. m. by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and immediately followed by a parade of those laboring men whose ideas run to John Lewis. The musicians are in for a busy day as there are not enough of them to furnish two separate sets of bands, and so their old saying, "doubling in brass," will get a real workout. The C. L. U., after the parade, is going to stage a monster picnic at Walbridge Park, a most beautiful place, along the banks of the Maumee River.

One of our oldest members, Fred Harrington, was unfortunate enough to lose his oldest daughter after a long and most trying illness and the boys all extend to him their sincerest sympathy in his loss.

Owing to working on the aforementioned second shift, your correspondent didn't have the time to devote to this article he generally has, so if it does not come up to your

READ

Utilities signed, by L. U. No. B-465.

No fear of dual union's success, by L. U. No. 508.

Lansing swings ahead, by L. U. No. 665.

Communist-C. I. O. tactics in California, by L. U. No. 526.

Atlanta men recognized, by L. U. No. 613.

C. I. O. doesn't advance in South, by L. U. No. 329.

Marching down road of progress, by L. U. No. 18.

Need for serious thought, by L. U. No. 358.

These letters burn with the zeal of loyal organization spirit.

expectations please be patient and we will try to do better next time.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

In my article in the July issue of the JOURNAL I wrote a few lines briefly on some work being contemplated in this district. Little did I realize at that time that what comment I was making about this project would cause me so much grief, and not only myself, the business manager is also kept busy answering communications, and also personal calls regarding this work.

Had I known at that time that what comment I was making would stampede the worthy Brothers in this direction, I certainly would not have mentioned such a thing. I have been kept busy writing letters to prospective linemen, foremen, and one worthy Brother thought he rated a superintendent job. And all of this after me telling them, in my article, that we would send out an S. O. S. when, and if we needed any extra help.

I will now take this opportunity to answer all those that I haven't already communicated with. Watch these columns in the JOURNAL, and when we need help, we will call for it in this way, and please don't ply me with questions, as I will always write in full through these columns.

At our last meeting the business manager reported working on wage and working conditions with the Stone and Webster contractors that are going to build the Southern California Edison Company's line. At this time I am not at liberty to say just what was done, will try to give full details in the October issue of the JOURNAL.

Local Union No. 18 is really marching down the road of progress. Our business manager reported at our last meeting that he would employ another assistant organizer, if he could get one that could qualify. That's what I call good news in any one's local. Local Union No. 18 has applied for a Class B charter. When our request has been complied with we really expect to go to town as far as organizing is concerned. We have not done so bad as is, but we decided if we kept pace with some of the other local unions that we must broaden the scope of our organization. There are hundreds of prospective members in this city eligible under a Class B charter.

Before this article is in print our annual Labor Day parade will be past history. We are all set to put on the most mammoth parade in the history of our local labor movement. The C. I. O. is trying to horn in on us, they have made application for a permit to parade over the same route our parade will follow, and immediately after our parade is over. The chairman of our Labor Day committee is protesting on the grounds that it will cause confusion. As this is being written the request is still pending. I am in hopes that it is denied them, as it is sure to lead to some trouble of some kind.

We were greatly honored by a visit of the president of L. U. No. 195 of Milwaukee, Wis. This is a bridge operators local. He gave us much food for thought. The working conditions there compare very favorably with what we have here. Thanks, Brother, and come again. And now we wonder what has become of that bridge operators local that got going down in Miami, Fla., and made so much fuss for a short time. Wake up, Brothers, and get an article in these columns more regularly.

Another puzzle to me is, why don't the linemen's locals prod their press secretaries just a little and have them get in the correspondence section a little more regularly?

I notice with admiration the climb up the hill of a couple of good friends of mine in Local Union No. 77 of Seattle, Brothers O. M. "Crummy" Anderson, and Frank Tustin. These two worthies are surely go-getters. Congratulations, Brothers.

We note with interest the strides being made by our sister L. U. No. 83 of this city, and they certainly deserve it. They have been harassed (as L. U. No. 18 has been) by a hostile Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and the well-known Chamber of Commerce. We understand that they are really stepping out and signing up different jobs that were never dreamed of before. This is certainly sweet music to our ears.

We also note that L. U. No. 210, Atlantic City, N. J., got back in line again. Just one question, what happened to Ho-Ho-Ben? He was the last scribe that I remember that wrote for that local.

My good friend of L. U. No. 526, Watsonville, Calif., comes in with a nice hot article in regards the C. I. O., only he doesn't hit them hard enough to suit me. The names I would like to call them could not very well be put in print.

I also note with satisfaction that the lady that writes and signs herself, "By A Worker's Wife," does not confine herself to the

Woman's Page entirely. She reads the correspondence section, otherwise she would not have seen our comment on her feature article. We only wish there were more in numbers just like her.

And again I want to congratulate our Editor on those editorials, they are surely educational.

Will be back in October with another chapter from this district.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

My friends, organizing is a great system in which most anything or everything can happen. It is one of the greatest experiences into which a person may venture. Some of the most remote questions are asked and in order to be convincing we must enlighten the questioner and bring him nearer to home.

Just recently we had a well attended meeting of the oil burner men. At that meeting there were a few very prominent speakers from the labor ranks. Our president, Al Neff, who is also chairman of the organization committee, opened the meeting. President John Locher, of the Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C., spoke briefly on age and wages. He mentioned how steadily wages had increased after labor became organized. He also made a statement of fact that when a man reaches a certain age his labor is not wanted, unless he is willing to accept greatly reduced wages, but in organized labor this is not the fact. Mr. Locher also stated that the oil burner men belong to the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council, but in order to become members they must join the American Federation of Labor and not the C. I. O.

Brother Preller also spoke and mentioned that the policy of the American Federation of Labor differs from that of the C. I. O. in that it allows a particular trade to draft its own conditions and wage agreements, feeling that the trade in question has the best knowledge of its own needs.

Brother Reed, who is assistant to our International President, Mr. Tracy, gave a wonderful talk. He pointed out that the question of wages is not the only principle of labor, but that good conditions must prevail in order to preserve life and enjoy the wages. He also brought out that there are three streets on which to sell your labor. On First Street we find the company unions, whose motto is "For the company, of the company, and by the company."

On Second Street is the C. I. O., which will fail as did the I. W. W., because they have tried to cover too much ground; also allowing other persons who are not familiar with the needs of a particular trade to set conditions. For example, a carpenter drafting conditions and needs for an electrician. Mr. Reed also said that there is a group of people in New York who are backing the C. I. O. financially in order to break down conditions of labor and the democratic principles of government. In the event the C. I. O. fails, there will be a split with this group because they are irresponsible and will leave John L. Lewis and his unfortunate followers holding the bag.

On Third Street we find the well established American Federation of Labor, with its flag waving in mid-air, and it represents efficiency, dependability and responsibility. It has survived the attacks of the past and will survive the present and future attacks, and it is in this organization and on this street you belong.

Warning!

August 16, 1937.

Editor:

All members are warned not to come into this jurisdiction seeking employment without first consulting with the business manager. We ask all members to carefully observe—and ask any financial secretary to report—in accordance with Sections 5 and 6 of Article XXVI of the Constitution.

There is no work in the jurisdiction at this time that will warrant anyone spending railroad fare, and if and when there is need for men, we shall communicate with our sister locals. Members are advised to keep in touch with your own financial secretary or business manager, as he will be advised if there is any opportunity for employment.

We positively will not employ traveling members except when they come at the request of this local to the duly authorized officers of the local union in your home city.

E. C. VALENTINE,
Business Manager,
L. U. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.

Brother Reed gave one of the best speeches I have ever heard. He brought out very briefly and plainly the important fundamental principles of organized labor. He brought out the fact that organized labor is for equality and fairness and is perpetual regardless of its leaders today or tomorrow. The show must go on with that same tint of color, with efficiency and progress, in order to live and let live.

Local Union No. 26 expresses its appreciation and thanks to the speakers.

Our outfit received an increase in wages, which is very much appreciated.

Brother McKnew achieved second best average in his class at the University of Florida, on Neon sign technique. Brother McDaugh was also a runner-up. We should feel very proud of these Brothers for the honors they have brought to Local No. 26 and the future good of the electrical industry as a whole.

VICTOR A. GERARDI, SR.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Monthly Knock

To the chiseler who told the boss that one Brother owned his home and had a bank account (which was a lie) to prevent himself from a lay-off.

Your humble servant had the pleasure of attending the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L. convention held in the city of Lowell, Mass., the first week in August, at which time it was possible to renew old acquaintances.

The delegates from Local Union No. 103, namely, Major Capelle, Ed Carroll, Charlie Buckley, Rudy Marginot and Jimmie Kilroe, carried on in their usual fine manner, reflecting credit not only upon themselves but also upon our organization.

The electrical workers of Massachusetts feel justly proud of the fruit of their efforts in winning two important offices during the election.

We are happy to report that Charles E. Caffery, business manager of our sister Local Union No. 7, of Springfield, Mass., was re-elected to the office of vice president in the Fifth District. Those of us who have had the pleasure of meeting and talking with Charlie Caffery are satisfied that the electrical workers are well represented.

The vice president elected from the Second District is George Sanderson, who, incidentally, is the business manager of the New Bedford local. The writer has not had the pleasure of meeting Brother Sanderson, but from all reports he is the type who will give the kind of service that will satisfy all concerned.

Vice President Sam Parker, of Local Union No. 103, perhaps the only electrical worker globe trotter in the Brotherhood, has again taken to the open road. He is now in Panama. While quite young in the industry, Sam accompanied his dad to Constantinople, Turkey, where they were employed on the Rockefeller Institute. This job was done by one of the fair contractors of Boston. While en route to and from Turkey he had the pleasure of visiting many of the famous cities of the Old World, both on the continent and in Asia Minor. Sam has been in practically all of the United States and in many sections of Canada—and now Panama. At the last meeting of August he requested a leave of absence, which was granted. Before leaving he hinted that if the job and the country were to his liking he would remain there indefinitely. Yours truly has been occupying the vice president's chair since his absence.

We are happy to announce that our genial recording secretary, Bob Griffin, has returned to the fold after a serious case of septic throat. Bob wishes to thank all the boys for remembering him by their visits and telephone calls during his illness.

Our electrical school will soon open for business, according to Brother Marginot, and it will be our pleasure from time to time to give detailed reports as to the progress we are making.

Brother W. T. Reese, Local Union No. 308, St. Petersburg, Fla., made quite a hit with his story in the July issue, titled "Life of a Business Manager in Three Rounds." We suggest to all who did not read the story to do it now. What an awakening!

Despite the energetic work of the C. I. O. organizers to bring the Simplex Wire and Cable Co., of Cambridge, Mass., into the fold, the employees decided to organize under the A. F. of L., which was not surprising. What might be said in favor of the C. I. O. is soon shadowed when we consider their method of approach.

Monthly Boost

To the unmarried Brother who gave his job to the married Brother with four youngsters.

All good wishes,
JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 110, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

This is the first appearance "in print," so to speak, for the newly organized utility branch of Local Union No. 110 (it having taken some little time to get our courage up to make this debut), but now that we have taken the step we hope you will find a brief outline of the progress of the organization of the utility branch of L. U. No. 110 of interest. This branch includes all men employed in the mechanical division

of the Northern States Power Company, of St. Paul.

We have to go away back to about the first of March. At that time, Vice President M. J. Boyle visited St. Paul and Minneapolis (you will recall the fine letter from Local No. 292 in the March JOURNAL), and started work on an agreement between the Northern States Power Company and Local Union No. 110. After various conferences with the executives of the Northern States Power Company, Vice President Boyle had a definite understanding in regard to an agreement. This agreement, Vice President Boyle had arranged to apply to all men employed in the mechanical division of the Northern States Power Company in St. Paul—approximately 700 men of trades and crafts.

On March 15 a mass meeting was held and the Northern States Power employees turned out in full force. The meeting was addressed by Vice President C. J. McGlogan, G. W. Alexander, financial secretary of Local Union No. 292, and Gus Brissman, president of the inside branch. It was at this meeting that the men of the mechanical division affiliated themselves with Local Union No. 110. The results were more than gratifying, in that on this evening alone approximately 300 signed applications. On March 18 offices were opened in the Dakota Building and the signing up of the applicants went on at high speed. In fact, the

tremendous task of signing up these 700 men was accomplished in record time, due to the untiring efforts of Brother George Garney, business manager, and members of the inside branch of Local Union No. 110.

Then on March 22 another fine meeting was held. Vice President McGlogan, Herman C. Wenzel, commissioner of public utilities, and President Brissman addressed the meeting and the group was obligated to membership. Twelve men were elected to act as an advisory committee and they in turn chose four of their number to work as a negotiations committee. Immediately Brother Garney and this negotiation committee started work on the agreement. The classification of employees, hours, wages, etc., of each department were separately considered with Mr. Frahm and other Northern States Power executives. Vice President Mike Boyle again put his shoulder to the wheel and with his assistance the agreement was ready to submit to the members. This agreement specified the I. B. E. W. and/or its local union the sole representative of the employees of the Northern States Power Company in all collective bargaining. Further, it established a raise for all employees of from 5 to over 10 per cent, retroactive to January 1, and placed all promotions on the basis of seniority rights.

Meetings were arranged for the various departments and the agreement read to the members and voted on. Then on April 5, at

a mass meeting, the chairman reported the agreement accepted in each department. A temporary executive board was elected, consisting of seven members, one from each department, namely, George Hale, Joe Peterson, Harry Anderson, Dan Gephart, William Curran, Conrad Reisinger and A. F. Robertson. The first Monday of each month was selected for the regular meeting night, and the monthly button plan was adopted (and let me say here that more than one member expressed a real "thrill" in seeing those first purple April buttons appear on overalls, caps and vests). It was a forward step!

Brother George Hale, an employee in the overhead department, was appointed assistant business manager and Brother Daniel Brick was elected to the executive board in his place. The organization work continued under the capable leadership of Brother George Hale. The Northern States Power Company employees at Stillwater, Minn.—55 in number—joined our organization, bringing our membership to approximately 750. An adjustment committee was elected by the members in each department to handle any requests for adjustments or grievances; stewards were selected by this committee in each department. Steps were taken to establish accurate seniority records for all employees. And the progress continues. A set of by-laws are being drafted; wages are being leveled; a general



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Another fine shot from Boston's Local Union No. 103's fine electrical school. Martin Keane, instructor in code, radio, and mathematics, addresses his class.

wage revival will be had January 1. We've work to do; not for spectacular results, but for steady progress, building for the future of these members of the utility branch of Local Union No. 110.

So today we find ourselves with a loyal membership, 750 strong; much already accomplished; much to be done. To Vice President Mike Boyle, of course, we owe our very existence and too much credit cannot be given Vice President Boyle for his splendid work here; to George Garney, our rapid and efficient organization and the solving of the various problems such organizing involves; to President Gus Brissman, our orderly, well conducted meetings; to Vice President McGlogan, the officers of Local Union No. 292, and many others, our sincere thanks also for their untiring efforts in behalf of our organization.

Now that we have made the attempt, we find it wasn't so difficult after all, this debut of ours, and we find the difficulty now is to stop. But we can't do that without mentioning how many compliments we receive on the JOURNAL from our members. Our members, in the large majority, new in the circles of organized labor, are finding the JOURNAL a truly instructive and worthwhile magazine. And just the other day the wife of one of our members who came in to pay her husband's dues, commented: "You know that page by a Worker's Wife in that magazine that comes from Washington is sure good. We're going to see that movie 'Slim' tonight. That was what she wrote about in the last issue."

E. SCHWARTZ.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor:

Getting out a paper is NO JOKE—
If I print jokes, folks say I am silly.
If I don't, they say I am too serious.
If I publish original matter, they say
I lack variety.

If I publish things from other papers, I
am lazy.

If I go out rustling news, I am not tending
to business.

If I don't publish contributions, I lack
appreciation.

If I print them, the paper is full of junk.
Like as not, some fellow will say I swiped
THIS from some other paper.

WELL, I DID!

SO WHAT?

CARL CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Well, fellows, when you have read this column you will find that another holiday—Labor Day—is very close. Its coming means the town becomes ours until next summer and it brings depression with it, as this town entertains quite a few thousand visitors in the summer months.

Of course our business people make their so-called allowances, but things here are not so bright, as quite a few of the boys are still looking for those jobs to materialize. I hope the breaks will come along soon for them all.

Our mayor here has just put the parking meters in the central part of the city, and what a difference it makes in finding a place to park! Before the meters came along it was impossible to park, so the 5-cent cover charge for parking one hour has chased the all day and night parkers along the line. Of course, a lot of them ride up and down the street to see if any of the meters have any time left, so you see these parkers are more or less a congenial lot of folks. You can still hear

arguments on the idea, but the meters are here to stay and more power to the meters. That's my idea of the parking situation here in town.

Now, fellows, we have quite a few fishermen in our local, but one that outshines us all is no other than Brother J. E. Nolte, and the boy has come in for quite a little paper stuff in the past; also had his picture plastered in our daily papers for being one of the crew which brought in the largest catch of blues this year; and I wouldn't be surprised some day to hear that he has caught one of the largest fish in these parts, as the boy is really adapted for fishing now. To anyone wishing any fish stories, we could persuade Jack to tell one for us and he wouldn't need a rubber rule to measure with like some of the gang use in explaining the big one I caught or the one that got away, or the one that gave the fight or broke the line. No doubt a lot of you fellows have gone through those lines. Me, too!

We had a swell party August 6 at the Veterans of Wars Hall in Pleasantville, and what a time was had by all! Plenty of eats and soft drinks and no doubt the fellows feel like themselves again and will say never again. The local presented Brother Joe Kershaw with a ring and coat emblem as their appreciation for his work in putting the union ahead. Joe was the president of our local for quite a few years but of late was unable to attend on account of sickness in his family and had to resign. Joe made a speech which didn't take long but covered quite a lot of everything and quite a few of the fellows will appreciate Joe's talk.

Brother Al Lawrence was presented with a ring and showed his appreciation by thanking everyone for their kindness. Al is deserving of it, as he put quite a lot of time in for the good of the union. To top the party off (and it was set up in grand style and the local feels that the entertainment couldn't have done any better) we enrolled 40 new members on our books, so you plainly see two ten is going ahead with leaps and bounds putting our membership up well over the 250 mark. The local is still trying for new members. A bunch of go-getters right, for fight I believe this local is 100 per cent.

Well, gang, I had better come to a close. Will try to give you the slant on the beauty pageant in the next issue, if I am able to do so.

SESS.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Greetings to the new scribe of L. U. No. 210. He's a good cable splicer, so should be able to grind out some excellent copy.

Will someone kindly tell me just where in the lovely so-and-so this summer has gone? By golly, here it is the twenty-eighth of August and it seems just yesterday that the season began. We have had good attendance this year, some muy bueno attractions. The dance bands have been excellent; that is, with the exception of the one now playing, and it should be back on the kerosene circuit. The best one that we have had since 1928 is Clyde Lucas and his gang. They were all musicians and sounded mighty sweet. Then there was another Clyde, that of the McCoy tribe, and he runs a close second to the other bozo with the same name.

All the traveling bands have featured "The Love Bug'll Get You If You Don't Watch Out," and our Bill, he of the McAdam clan, has been bitten—seriously, too. Little Oswald and I are looking for the sad news most any day now. But you can't hardly

blame him at that, after getting an eyefull of the little lady.

I'll give you these last 10 days and won't ask for a rebate. Man, dear, we have had nothing but rain and humidity and repeat, until even the fresh linens are damp and sticky before you put them on. If we ever come across a dry cigarette again, I'll be tempted to frame it. The only things that the last 10 days of August are any good for are those big beefsteak tomatoes and the luscious peaches.

Just a sudden thought: If Victor Herbert could have foreseen the 1937 model for women's bathing suits he never would have composed "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life."

To date we have had no electrical visitors, with the exception of Eddie Jordan and the Missus, of Philly, and me old side-kick from the Capital City, "Wash" Washburn. Wonder where they all are? Working?

I got a good laugh out of the Copyist's plea for a vacation for the scribes during the summer. With pay, too, I betcha. Why, that sonuvagun has been on a protracted vacation since January with his personal correspondence.

And that just reminds me: We never even knew that "Whitey" Hefner had any other name. So Roseman has me mixed with a couple of other guys. It must be the heat.

To William E. Hanson, of Boston: "Thanks, Bill, for the asterisk." We always thought that it is better to be the exception than the rule.

Have been on furlough from the local meetings since July 1, so am not up to par on all the news. However, our business manager told me at noon that there is nothing new or startling. Quite a few of the boys are loafing, but we look for that this time of the year. In fact, we will have to "see Moretti" about it.

Walt Cameron is hobbling around on crutches, the result of a fall when the dam ladder slipped. Was in the hospital for a few weeks, but is now "ailing quite comfortably" at home, where his boss can keep her eye on him. Here's hoping that he will be able to hit the deck when the next big show comes in October.

Many thanks to Horne, MacKay and Dealy for their very fine, newsy letters. I will answer them all as soon as the season is over. This is the first letter written since early in June. We hope that "J. E." enjoys the proposed vacation up in the high Sierras. We know we would. But not doing 60 or 70 m. p. h. with Mac at the wheel, California roads, notwithstanding.

I am pulling for Tommy Farr to knock Louis right smack dab into Ethiopia. And it is a darned shame that John Chinaman hasn't got a flock of honest-to-goodness bombers who could hit the targets for a ringer each time.

Old Phoebe has been out for a couple of hours, but as we reach the conclusion of this there are some big, black, very black, clouds coming out of the north that bespeaketh no good for those venturesome souls who took a chance for a promenade after being cooped up in hotel lobbies and rooming houses for the past five days. It must really be tough on the visitor at that. For who wants to spend most of the vacation swapping yarns with someone who no doubt can tell a bigger one than you can, and who is but awaiting the chance to do so?

By gravy, nearly forgot to offer congratulations to Ralph Potter and his bride. From Special Agent 2-YZX we learn that Ralph (L. U. No. 3) is now a blushing bridegroom. Well, more power to them, a long life and a happy one. In case he is in doubt as to my informant's name, I

might add that in private life he is known as William Guillen, alias Willie the Whippet. The guy who trains all the whippets in the Carlos Comedy Circus. But seriously speaking for the moment, Bill is a regular guy and worthy of any favors or considerations that he may ask for.

Everything out of kelter is being blamed on the weather, so I might as well use it for an excuse and quit right now. Hasta luego and take it easy. With best wishes and etcetera,

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

It was unanimously decided by the four of us that it must be a chicken dinner. We did not want it doctored and served in one of our modern air-cooled restaurants, but it must be prepared, without frills or finger sticks, at a good old country inn or private country home if possible.

We found just such a spot a couple of miles beyond Bethel, Ohio, in quite a large old-fashioned building which no doubt had been operating for many years as an accommodation for travelers between Georgetown, Ohio, and all way points into Cincinnati.

A home-made sign stood out at the entrance of the driveway bearing the words "Chicken dinner, country style, 65 cents." Upon inquiry we were told that we could be taken care of at once and were directed to a large open room able to take care of a possible 75 patrons.

The proprietor served as host, waiter and cashier. Four chicken dinners were ordered and promptly brought forth.

One of my big problems has always been how the average persons maintain their large appetites. I can never boast of a lusty hunger for food very long and many times the desire to eat leaves me entirely. But here we were in Paradise and for the time being I was ravenous.

There was half a fried chicken for each of us, a huge bowl of gravy, sweet potatoes, fresh lima beans, stewed corn, sliced tomatoes, a plate overcrowded with hot biscuits, sweet butter, and coffee. This was topped off with a large piece of home-made pie which you selected from a variety of four different kinds.

Right then we all seemed to have a common interest in food and it took us but a short time to relieve the table of that added weight.

We departed after paying a total check of \$2.60 and making a mental note of a spot where they serve food liberally and prepare it in such an appetizing manner that many notable chefs would find considerable difficulty were they to enter in competition.

Our jaunt of the day continued, and extended through five counties, namely, Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Adams and Scioto.

Some folks promote extended trips covering foreign countries, but I am much afraid they do not know the joy of producing their own happiness. As in this case I get great satisfaction over weekends in short neighboring trips which usually uncover something which nature has provided that I have never seen or contacted before.

We saw more tobacco fields than I had ever thought were in this section of the country. They caused me to wonder if quite a bit of the highly advertised "strictly imported tobacco" was not grown in our own back yard. In some sections sugar cane and buckwheat fields replaced truck farming which to me was quite novel as I had never seen a field of either before.

We passed mile after mile of fruit orchards, apples, peaches and pears, and in all cases the tree branches were almost

completely broken off on account of an overabundance of fruit. Still our huckster will collect unreasonable prices on everything which he delivers to our door.

As we passed through this rural district it kept me busy noting the various creeks crossed, such as Turkey Creek, Pond Run, Upper Twin, Lower Twin, Stouts Run, Island, Sterling, Aids Run and Stone Lick. In many cases these creeks were crossed by one-way bridges which were of the old covered style.

A "necessary" stop was made in Adams County at a combination filling station, lunch room, refreshment stand, or what have you. It was a log cabin structure similar to many more in this section. We certainly had reached the rural districts now. About 10 men were seated at tables drinking beer directly from bottles, although it was Sunday; they were all dressed in overalls and in each case you could see that certain shaving cream advertisements which were so prominent along the highway had failed to impress them. One fellow went them one better and really sported a 10-gallon hat and had the regulation red bandana around his neck. The conversation as we entered was in the form of a mild argument as to whether or not a certain bullet would fit a certain type revolver. Fearing a demonstration might soon be made, we saw the need of a reasonably quick exit. All service stations in this section were log cabin structures.

A new one under construction looked as though it was being built on the apartment house plan as it was approximately 80 feet long by about 25 feet deep. It would accommodate a possible four families and was built entirely of logs which had been cut from the surrounding territory.

We saw colored families with seven or eight children who occupied two-room cabins and apparently were living in perfect peace and harmony. All of these older type cabins were roofed with the clapboard shingles which had been cut by hand and very likely had seen many years of service.

We saw many of the old-fashioned log bridges still in use over small creeks on private property, also the home-made rope drawbridge which is drawn to safety whenever the stream decides to go on a rampage.

In this section charcoal pits were very prominent, although we at home very seldom give charcoal a thought in our mad rush to keep abreast of modern developments.

Since space in these columns is always limited by our exceptionally considerate Editor, methinks it about time to wend our way homeward. This cannot be done, however, unless we cross at least a few more creeks on our way—we now have Rattlesnake Creek, Big Eagle, Little Eagle, Middle Branch, Upper Branch, Blue Creek, Brush Creek, Hills Fork, and for the special benefit of Jimmie and Johnnie, Donaldson Creek; and not to forget Harry, we had the pleasure of crossing Isaacs Creek.

It was truly a day well spent, with no regrets to offer. It hit the bull's-eye and the one mostly responsible for all of it was my good old friend, Ben—many of you boys either have contacted or known Ben and perhaps are of the same opinion concerning him as I am, which is that the only thing which I have held against him and which he has never been able to satisfactorily explain is that he happens to be a bricklayer, which I sincerely hope he stays with us long enough to live down.

A bit of belated news which, due to my negligence in keeping abreast of the times concerning my contributions to our monthly publication, concerns the recent activities in the Johnson family. We all had been advised that revisions numerically were expected daily, but were more than surprised

at the grand finale when Dannie advised us that for some reason or another he had been two-timed—yes, it was a boy and a girl, which to date together with mother and father are getting along much better than the average.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Ho, ho, hum! Only 11 more months until vacation. The Labor Day parade will be history when you read this, and for the first time here in Toledo, we will witness two parades. The first will be union labor and its affiliates. And then one hour afterward the C. I. O. will march. Thirty-five thousand workers, divided when they should be all marching under one banner, but time will heal that I hope. Thanks to the hard work and untiring hours by our wage committee and the co-operation given them by both members and officials alike, we are enjoying fairly good conditions here.

Our president, O. W. Buchanan, who for three years has placed his services on a 24-hour basis with Saturday and Sunday no exception so that any member of Local No. 245 can individually or in groups bring to his attention any matter, no matter how large or small it may be. Should it be a grievance of importance sufficient of calling together the entire wage committee the matter is immediately taken care of, no matter how much the time required for its disposition or the distance necessary to dispose of it satisfactorily. He has given his time ungrudgingly and untiringly, first to the cause of organized labor, the comfort and welfare of his fellow man. Second, if there is time left, to his own diversions. What little time he finds to spend with his family is consumed in resting after long hours of meetings, while you men are sleeping. You men, when you have paid your dues and sometimes attend a meeting, you have contributed your all, and it is up to your officers and committeemen to keep the machinery working in perfect order. Very seldom do you give any credit to those that give their best so that you can still enjoy the present conditions that place you near the top in the utility field. But should some trifling thing go wrong, often due to your own lack of interest, you are the first to make tracks to the door of these men who place themselves at your disposal. Let him that has never violated the agreement be the first to complain and there would be few complaints. And instead of constant nagging praise those that are giving their time to your cause. Give them the credit due. How many of you would do what President Buchanan, "Buck" to you, has done and at the same time realize that over half of the members would rather criticize than commend the constructive and never-to-be-denied accomplishments since you elected him to the chair? The attitude of any group can make or break a man's spirit; can change that do or die spirit to one that reads "I don't care."

This is not a paid advertisement but is the opinion of an individual that has given "Buck" support and has gone along with him, much to my satisfaction. And I believe that this opinion would include 80 per cent of our membership should a vote be asked for.

The meter department has gone right out and did it. Yes, sir, went right over the top with 100 per cent department. Eight applications, all foremen, were initiated last meeting night. Congratulations, you men of the meter department, you saw your job and you did it, and I hope these new members never have the occasion to be sorry of your move. And let me extend my wel-

AFTER 50 YEARS



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y.

come to John L. Peck of the garage, also a foreman in that department, making that department 100 per cent. Taking the honors from the line department that boasted of 100 per cent for a long time, but some of our boys insist on allowing themselves to become delinquent.

Since writing my last article and devoting so much space in slapping the men at Adrain, Mich., on the back, it seems that it boomeranged back and slapped me in the face, for they have since voted for a company union, which is illegal and will take some time to straighten out, but will work out all right in time, I am sure.

Emil Schwandts, after 12 years without a vacation, spent his first one this year in a hospital bed with a beautiful nurse in attendance. Acute appendicitis was the cause of the operation and he is home now doing fine. Emil wonders why the doctor insists on calling it acute appendicitis, but admits having a cute nurse. He had his picture taken while bed-ridden, so not only can he talk about his operation but can supply actual photographs of same.

George Henning had the misfortune of falling from a pole on August 20 and is at this time confined in a hospital. Nothing serious I hope, and may George soon be back with us.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

What's this? Old July shut me out, no runs, no hits. Here I am reading the August issue of the JOURNAL and nothing in it from Shreveport, but we have been very busy, and to get up to date I will have to fall back to the month of June and give out the election

returns of L. U. No. 329, so here goes for that. Those elected were: L. L. Harmon, president; R. C. Horn, vice president; F. A. Fort, financial secretary and treasurer; L. B. Minor, recording secretary; the executive board; R. C. Horn, F. A. Tait, J. H. Lewis, F. A. Fort, L. B. Minor, F. W. Gardner and K. D. Hardy. This makes a fine lot of officers for old 329; with them we shall go right down the road as always. But what's this? Well, well, I am also elected to the press secretary job. Now I ask you, how can the president be his own press agent? Ah! fame, something tells me you won't never hear much about the president in these columns, much, but really the rest of the officers are o. k.

Here comes the biggest news of the day. E. C. Nickels, business agent for L. U. No. 194, of the I. B. E. W., was elected president of the Shreveport Central Trades and Labor Council. Now does that put us I. B. E. W. boys upon the front row, because Nick is really there?

Right here I might just as well stick my neck out and tell some of you scribes that are popping off about organizing. Here is what the Central Trades and Labor Council has done in Shreveport the last couple of months. Now, remember, Shreveport is only a town of about 90,000. There are now 35 local unions in the central body, totaling over 7,000 men and women; this is not counting the railroad locals, as they will total up to a large number themselves.

There is only one C. I. O. organization here, that's the glass factory, who were A. F. of L. one time, and the only sit-downers to ever be pulled here, and for what and why I don't know, and the men don't either. I will wager if they had the chance right

back to old A. F. of L. they would come running.

For some reason the C. I. O. doesn't work so very well here in the South. To begin with the South has not gotten over being doped a few years ago into the K. K. K. "Committee." That has been about all the "Committee" we can stand for some time and we are not going to sign over our rights to a few men exclusively to set our wage and hour scale or a "Committee" designated to represent us, not even from the industry in which we work; give this "Committee" absolute power of attorney, with no further voice or vote and then accept the dictates of the C. I. O., no, for "Committees" are not labor unions.

I am indeed glad to take my hat off to Local No. 77 of Seattle, Wash. If this does not prove a yard stick to all electrical utilities in the country and to some of those kind of utility employees (of which we still have a very few) then I don't know what can be used as a yard stick. There always has been an atmosphere of peace and cooperation, with the result, good wages and constantly improving working conditions; just try and get that into the head of one of those kind of employees, that with him holding back he is constantly keeping all of that in the background. But I have yet to see one of them refuse to take the increase in pay and everything else that we stick our necks out for. So I have just about come to the point of view, that it's just as easy to get one of that kind to see the light as it is for some utility companies to see that with lower rates there is much more money for them.

Which all reminds me of "way out home in Texas," my old aunt—Aunt Emily. Now

Aunt Emily was a great herder of goats, had a very big herd of them, too. Well, sir, she always said, "Honor was nuthin', jest inside o' yo, if yo is dishonorable an' can get along knowin' hit, and knowin' hit inside and hit don't hurt yo, yo can get along, cause hit hain't nobody kin see hit."

L. L. HARMAN.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

After a great deal of negotiation and continuous effort on the part of our business managers, assisted by Brother G. X. Barker, we can proudly state that we have the Neon tube lighting industry about 80 per cent organized in Miami. It is much easier to tell about it than it was to do it, and we are told that it took many headaches and numerous conferences. Most of us feel that this is a big step forward to protect our future in the lighting field as we feel that it is gradually going into tube lighting and will revolutionize most of our present methods. We have had a chance to observe this, especially in Miami, where experts agree that there is more Neon tube lighting in general for a city of this size than any other in this country. We feel that we have taken a progressive step ahead and urge other locals to do the same, so that the I. B. E. W. can control this work through its gradual organization of this new industry as it becomes more and more practical.

Again we thank all of those who have helped accomplish the seemingly impossible task of organizing the Neon shops and men in this area.

C. O. GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 351, OLEAN, N. Y.

Editor:

We boys up here in the sticks send greetings to the rest of you Brothers. But just because we're in the sticks don't think we're agriculturists. Oh, no; we're in oil—so are sardines.

Modern inventions have given us improved roads and electric radios so we kind of keep up with the times.

The power company has given us (much to our dislike) simplified groundings, bare neutral, drop cable, etc., in their mad rush to sell electric ranges. They are talking concentric wiring now.

Some of the boys got their hair cut and went down to Buffalo to the Local No. 41 picnic. They surely had one swell time. Thanks, Local No. 41!

Our esteemed president, Brother Carl Smith, just threw his hat in the political ring (hope he doesn't get it stepped on) and our entire membership wish him luck.

I wonder if any of the boys from Local No. 36 who were down here working during our big rush in 1936 are still alive?

We're having quite a lot of hot weather but the boys are all getting in their winter supply of coal. That's a sure sign that the vacation we didn't get is almost over.

If any of you Brothers are interested as to how work is up here you remember what Abe Lincoln said. The same goes here: Some of the boys work all the time, all the boys work some of the time, but we wish we had work for all the boys all the time.

I hope you do not misinterpret this for a labor shortage for what I really mean is we have a work shortage.

Well, if the Editor prints this he is surely one swell sport.

STEVE CROWLEY.

L. U. NO. 357, BOULDER CITY, NEV.

Editor :

It seems that Local No. 357 has been out of print for some time and as they wanted to get back in the worst way Brother Laux ap-

pointed yours truly as correspondent. The Brothers all agreed that would be the worst way, so here goes.

The following Brothers were elected to office June 17: president, M. J. Laux; vice president, Lewis H. Hoppes; recording secretary, R. H. Denning; financial secretary and treasurer, Earl Eyrick; business manager, T. D. Betts. The executive board members are Phil Lawson, Walter B. Bierce, Earl C. Dosch, H. G. Malot and Earl Humphrey.

For the past several months this local has been working to bring a 40-hour week with \$1.25 an hour to the Boulder Canyon project. The first realization of this came in the form of a proposal from the Bureau of Reclamation about the first of July. It contained really three proposed rates of pay and hours as follows: 48 hours at \$1.05 per hour; 44 hours at \$1.10 per hour; and 40 hours at \$1.12½ per hour. The hours and rate of pay accepted by the majority of the workmen to become effective at once. The members of Local No. 357 accepted the 40-hour week, but rejected the \$1.12½ per hour. However, that is the rate of pay at the present time. All efforts are being bent to obtain the \$1.25 per hour rate for journeymen and a corresponding rate for helpers.

The Bureau of Power and Light of Los Angeles is building quite a number of modern houses for its employees at Boulder City. Through the efforts of the local unions concerned this is a 100 per cent union job and the contractor is very well pleased with the men obtained through the local unions.

From the articles in the JOURNAL we note that a great many of the locals are holding classes for their members. Not to be outdone, Local No. 357 has a committee out looking for the little red school house. As yet we have no report, but as a rule Brothers Laux and Lawson bring something home in lieu of bacon.

EARL L. HUMPHREY.

L. U. NO. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Editor:

As we all probably realize by this time, we are in the midst of another war. I mean the war of economics, known to most of us as "the depression," the fight that we are all in, if we wish or not. A fight for our very existence wherein the old cave man system of the survival of the fittest is in order.

Some nations, as a way out, use the youth and the much needed wealth of their country to conquer weaker countries, thereby taking added territory unto themselves with the thought of added increase of trade.

Our own good nation, in order to keep out of war and the squabbles of Europe, with no old world hate in our hearts, takes another course on their way out, a sound and conservative way.

There is much to be said about financial rackets and exploitation of the masses, but for us it is all too deep, and we look for simpler explanations.

Our government has come to realize that there are certain changes, new laws and systems to be put in force to change the old order of things and start us on the way out. This they have done, enacting new laws to protect the common man, such as the Labor Relations Act.

In this battle of the survival of the fittest, in order to benefit by the new laws enacted to help us, we must arm ourselves with the new weapon given us and go forward.

Those who sit by and wait for the sun to shine will find those who went before him have taken the advantage of the opportunities offered.

To the worker the Labor Relations Act has given the greatest opportunity of our

time. The government is favorable to organization, but it cannot force it, that is where we come in.

You will notice in sections where great organization has taken place you will find increased wages, better conditions and less unemployment; in that section they have taken advantage of opportunities.

Can you visualize your section 100 per cent organized, no non-union men or outlaws to break down conditions or cut wages? You may laugh at that 100 per cent organized but if you can organize to even 60 per cent your good conditions and wages will in themselves make way for complete organization.

Nothing was ever gained without hard work and sacrifice. Many of our members favor the idea of keeping out and discouraging new members in order not to have to share their loaf of bread with some other fellow. They don't look beyond their nose or they could see that by better organization they will have better control of the complete trade. Selfishness has wrecked nations and we know it will never build but will only tear down.

But along with this selfishness we have another disease, let us call it inactivity. We sit still and wait for the other fellow to make suggestions or act, but we show no interest or offer any help, and generally speaking, his thought goes by the wayside. You can see by the attendance at meetings that the average member thinks only in terms of hours he will get in.

I do not wish to have these poor lines that I write bring the impression that I am fault finding and wish to dig up animosities, but if I am able to set some minds to serious thinking then I will have accomplished my wish.

R. H. BECK.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Well, Louisville is shining once again; in fact, it has more shine than the writer's head, which at present has not any Kentucky bluegrass on it.

That which was the "water spot" of the South is again the "big gateway" to the South.

All the worthy Brothers who came in after the flood and did such a good job in helping us out have left. We have heard from some of them and they are on other good jobs. Here's hoping they have plenty of them.

Some of our members have the traveling fever and they have left for Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Local No. 369's shadow, the one and only Bob Gordon, led the bunch up to Cleveland. There they put themselves in the hands of our good friend Harry Bufo. So everything is okeh. Election here left the old officers in office and here is the roll call for Local No. 369: James Brown, president; John McDermott, vice president; E. A. Kleiderer, recording secretary; Louis C. Kaelin, financial secretary, and H. H. Hudson, business manager. Brother Hudson is also treasurer for this bunch down here.

Well, here is good luck to all who helped us when we needed it.

BALDY BROWN.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Having been duly appointed press secretary for another two years, it behooves me to get busy before I am charged with being a sit-downer and I hope the following will all be acceptable to the Editor and of interest to our membership.

The August JOURNAL contains 36 letters from scribes in the United States and Canada. Six of these are from California

and that's about the usual run. Is it because we are making such progress in improving our working conditions and wages that our scribes cannot help telling the world about it? Well, watch us; we yet may have our working conditions on a par with our climate and if we do, all the correspondence may come from California.

Recently our wage committee and our business manager, by dint of much work, finally succeeded in getting wage advances for 65 of our members employed by the light department amounting to \$10,000 per year. The remainder who should have been granted increases, we feel are justified in their contention that the department is financially able to pay top wages to all its employees and unjust in not doing so.

The light department's thirtieth annual report just filed shows total sales of energy for the year 1936-37 of \$1,564,748, a gain of \$130,647. Combination light and power (mostly residential) made the largest gain, 23.71 per cent. After all charges for operation, depreciation, etc., there remained a surplus of \$306,457.70 for the year. Rate reduction July 1, 1937, amounting to \$96,607 were made.

The use of electrical energy in Pasadena has grown until now domestic consumers average 850 k. w. hours per customer per annum, compared to 720 k. w. hours for the country as a whole. (Brother scribe of L. U. No. 409, take notice.) Personally my bill is for an average of 500 k. w. hours per month, which is nearer the average for a combination rate consumer.

Air-conditioning is furnishing a substantial amount of our work and from talking to various ones engaged in this business, it would seem many wiremen need to become better acquainted with the electrical end of it.

This local is working on a plan to give its apprentices a complete training that they may be able to command top wages.

Roger Babson in an article published August 25 says another depression is certain and tells his investor friends how they can help bring it about. We can agree on one point where he says, "The plot will be the same." Of course, we will have depressions as long as men plan them and profit by them and the workers' best insurance against depressions is strong, effective organizations insisting on public debt reduction, through public ownership, reduced capitalization of industries, lower profits, controlled crop production and world wide peace, to mention a few measures to work for. Truly a staggering program along with our other efforts to better the workers' lives.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

The past month has found the executive board very busy with matters that will very likely have influence on the local's well being for years to come. One thing the board is trying to impress on the membership is the fact that the business of the local is the business of the membership, not just a handful or a clique. We all know that just a few members out of any local always have to handle the affairs of the local, but when, as and if the members at large get tired of the way this clique does things—ah, Brothers, that is when the difference between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. unions comes to play and the clique stops "running things to suit themselves." You members have the last say in everything and you are a bunch of chumps if you don't



Members of L. U. No. 429, Nashville, Tenn., working on Negro Federal Housing Project H2102. Left to right standing: H. H. Mason, H. Higgs, Bob Dismuke, Geo. Fulcher, Jerry Wood, Lawrence Brown, Sam Lewis and Wade Travis. Stooping: Jim Boyd and Max Scaf. Sitting: H. Cook, R. L. Pippin, Everett Fields, Geo. Harris, Jimmie Edenfield and C. V. Allen.

take advantage of your autonomous rights and throw these dictators off your necks. Don't be lazy or in a hurry to get away from the meeting and "refer it to the board." You tell the board to figure a way out and submit it for your approval. It is true that there are matters that cannot be discussed on the floor, but the finished result should be reported to the local and approved by the membership.

Boys, it is your money that is being paid out for freight, and if you don't like the way your money is spent, talk it over with some of the other members and if they do not like it any more than you do, then get up on your hind legs like a man and say so in the meeting, but don't slip around and make a stink like a polecat. Always remember, if we all pull together we can do big things easy, but if we are bickering and fussing, pushing personal issues and opposing things for personal gain, it is going to be tough going.

We have the negro problem to solve at this time and inasmuch as all the other crafts have handled it in some manner or another, it seems to me we should approach the subject in a sensible way. We have the negro mechanic working in our midst and they are on a par with the rank and file of the white mechanics. We go to a lot of trouble to organize the white rat, but we shun the negro who is willing and anxious to join up with us. We prattle about the brotherhood of man, we accept the Irishman, Italian, German, Jew, Indian, Mexican, etc., but the negro seems to be different. Well, in fact, he is different. The mob psychology of the negro is all in favor of organization. He is largely led by his preacher or his "Kingfish of the lodge." Like one member of the negro carpenters' local said at Building Trades meeting the other night: "We of the negro race, most especially in the South, look to the white folks for guidance, but in the past the negro has been exploited and he is afraid of the white man. We now have negroes who are educated in the best of institutions and our people will follow these leaders who are guided by the actions of the white leaders." The negro is not asking any more than you grant any other man; in fact, he is not asking as much. He will accept the fact that he must keep his place, socially. The negro is fast becoming a factor in the skilled trades and is getting just as educated and proficient as his white brother. Why, then, do we refuse to grant him membership in our unions?

I have before me an article by George S. Schuyler which appeared in the Pittsburgh Courier August 21. This was handed me by one of the negroes who is on permit

from our local for work on the negro Federal Housing project here. It states that Harlem has 42,000 negro unionists. They are in all lines of work and all positions in their local unions. One girl from Atlanta, Ga., is attending Bryn Mawr and one of the boys on the housing project is a college man. Schuyler's article quotes many C. I. O. unions which have a large negro membership. Are we going to let the C. I. O. organize the negro worker and teach him to hate and mistrust the A. F. of L.? Let us look this problem straight in the face and handle it to our credit.

Union labor has much at stake here in Nashville right at this time. There is a 12-story bank building contract let to a general contractor who has been unfair for some time. The subcontractors have been mostly fair, but the carpenters and the ironworkers are not settled with and the Building Trades Council says no craft will go on the job if there are rats on the job. Everybody is watching the job because this is the first job the Building Trades Council has taken a stand on. The merchants and the builders see in this a test of the union strength and our friends are working for us all they can, while our enemies are equally busy trying to break the rising surge of union power.

Enclosed is a snap shot of all but three of the crew on the negro Federal Housing project. It has 52 units of apartments of from six to 13 apartments covering eight city blocks. Edenfield-Newsom have this contract as well as the white job.

It is with much regret that I must note the passing of a young Brother who has been with us less than a year. Brother Lindsay was sick for some time and many of the Brothers knew him only slightly, although he attended meetings very well.

Brother Harry Avery was seriously burned with 440 when somebody closed a switch without finding out why it was open.

That about drains our low tension battery, so before the plates buckle I will pull the switch.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

In the past 30 days L. U. No. B-465 has negotiated signed agreements with both of our local public utilities. The San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. was the first to sign, followed just last week by the San Diego Electric Railway Co.

The big majority of our members are employed by the former company, but almost 100 men are working for the street railways.

At the present time every member of the local is with one of these companies, so every member is working under a signed agreement.

The local has had no signed agreement with the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. since the early twenties and consequently this negotiation involved a long period of intensive work. Vice President J. Scott Milne acted for us on this matter. Readjustments, reclassification, elimination of the sliding scale, shop to shop clauses and seniority were just a few of the matters requiring adjustment when these negotiations were opened.

Our members with the street railway had never worked under a signed agreement before in the history of the company. It is true that there was a company union involved since the days of NRA, but the members never looked upon this organization with favor.

Now that we have our signed agreements with these companies, we can look to the future for steadily improved hours, wages and conditions which naturally result from a strong, disciplined organization with full recognition from the companies involved.

A sizeable crew from this local is now on vacation, and faced with the problem that confronts all San Diegans at such a time, i.e., where to go! All the natives know that a trip in any direction is sure to be a change for the worse. This time of year is the only time that the boys find it a disadvantage to live in the city with the best climate, air, beaches, etc., in the United States.

Personals: Brother E. Elfers is back on the job after suffering a long layoff with a broken ankle. Brother George Daigle is completely recovered from his sprain. Our president, Brother H. Leggett, is about due back from his vacation. Brothers Iddings and Higbee are now working for the gas company and have transferred over to this local from L. U. No. 569. Brother Escher is wearing a December button just to make the boys feel bad. Brother E. O. Evans, of the street railways, had a very serious accident on the highway and has been in the hospital for two weeks. We are all pulling for his recovery. Brother J. V. Marlow was granted a withdrawal card at the last meeting. Brother Leonard Surber, of the transportation department, brought a bride back from his vacation. More anon.

R. E. NOONAN.

L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Since writing our last article for the WORKER, Local No. 508 has initiated 16 new members and has a number of applications on file. Immediately after our last regular meeting an open meeting and entertainment were held. About 200 members and friends were present. Refreshments were served and a good time generally was enjoyed. Brother W. B. Jarvis, A. F. of L. representative, made one of his usual inspiring talks on organization and union co-operation. Another speaker, Joseph H. Winkler, former director of the East Georgia Planning Council, and now connected with the Georgia State Planning Council, made a splendid talk on the value of planning to all of us, and how by making a sincere effort to anticipate future events the human race can eliminate so much confusion and suffering. He very aptly said that this applies to labor unions as well as governments.

Our business manager, Brother Ferrell, and Business Manager Valentine, of Jacksonville, have been very busy working on the paper mill jobs at Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla. They report considerable success in their efforts so far and the prospects seem bright to make these two jobs union, as was done here and in Charleston, S. C. We advise any floating Brothers who may be in this part of the country to get in touch with either Ferrell or Valentine before attempting to obtain employment on either of these jobs. Brother Ferrell was called down to Jacksonville several weeks ago to assist in squashing an injunction sought to prevent building a paper plant in that city. He reports that Local No. 177 is hitting the ball and going places. He also reports that Mrs. Valentine, who has for many years been active in the labor movement in our neighboring city along with other ladies of the auxiliary there, are doing some good work. He especially emphasized the assistance they had given the laundry workers, helping them to win a strike.

We want to thoroughly agree with Scribe Christian, of L. U. No. 613, about his estimate of the value Brother Jack's efforts have been to the locals in this district. And we want to go further and thank the officers of

the I. O. for the splendid work they are doing for the Brotherhood here and in all parts of the country. We are aware from our close association with a number of past and present officers and representatives of the Brotherhood that they neither want nor expect bouquets handed them for their efforts in behalf of the membership. Nevertheless, we hold with the old expression that "He who is under praised is under paid."

By the prompt and efficient housecleaning of the Georgia Federation of Labor and the central bodies throughout the state of all Lewis sympathizers, the C. I. O. has received a setback which it will be difficult for them to combat. However, once and a while some misguided Brother comes through with a C. I. O. card and outside of advising him to mend his ways and get right with a real labor union he receives no comfort here. Personally the writer has no fear concerning the outcome of this dual organization, and the reason is his inherent confidence in the judgment and common sense of the American workman. I know that all of us can be fooled at times into making mistakes and blunders, but the main and important characteristic of our workers is that they do not remain fooled long. Soon all will realize as most of us already know that there is no stability to the C. I. O. All they have to offer the worker is an opportunity to get a cracked head or shot.

A. W. THIOT.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

Here are the findings of the California State Federation of Labor in regard to the Communist-C. I. O. combine:

The California State Federation of Labor has proof that there is a plot hatched by the Communists working behind the C. I. O. to undermine and wreck the aims and interests of the bona fide worker whether union or not.

A state-wide union of all agricultural workers was proposed at the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and at once small groups of Communists throughout California made application for charters for these unions.

It was further proved that these small groups had no serious thought of organizing these workers on a legitimate basis, and that their plan was to gather together a nucleus of not more than 50, hand-picked from the ranks of these Communists.

These red rats are trying to sell out the legitimate worker.

They tried to set up these "dummy unions," and in some cases met with success, but all the time they are trying to prevent the organizing of any legitimate union.

Their express purpose is to turn these workers over to the C. I. O.

They know that they can not gain control of the A. F. of L. groups without the consent of the majority, and they also know that a legal and honest vote of all the workers would result in the failure of their plan to destroy the A. F. of L. and with it all the affiliated unions.

The California State Federation of Labor investigated a condition where seven men attempted to control a charter and when ordered to hold a democratic election refused to do so because they feared defeat.

They did not have the least interest in bettering conditions, raising wages and shortening hours. Their only interest was to take the money of the worker and then sell out to the C. I. O.

They are a gang of greedy, power-hungry, money-grabbing red rats.

In the Stockton area the leader was a well known Communist who organized a few agricultural workers and appointed the officers.

Then these few took in a lot of floaters and also a lot of Filipinos and then decided on a cannery strike.

Most of the cannery workers are permanent residents of Stockton and own their own homes, and in order to protect these American citizens the California State Federation of Labor issued a charter to cannery workers independent of agricultural or field workers.

The group of self-appointed officers of the Communist-C. I. O. combine resented this move and charter issue because they saw the loss of the money that they might collect as dues from the workers, and also saw where they would lose out if the workers were allowed to vote for their own officers.

Just picture a condition where seven or eight men could attempt to deny the right of several hundred of Stockton workers to choose and elect their own officers!

The California State Federation of Labor supervised an election where the workers had this right of electing officers of their own choice.

Documentary evidence issued by the Communist Party shows that they are busy organizing in the interest of the C. I. O. with intent to destroy labor, agricultural and all other industries, and gain political control with the money stolen from the worker.

Most of their leaders are aliens and painted with the red brush of Moscow terrorism.

The Communist Party has issued circulars under the name of the State Trade Union Commission and has issued orders to all members of the Communist Party that they support the C. I. O. and that they get as many delegates as possible into the September convention of the California State Federation of Labor and get control of that convention.

At a recent meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor there was only one vote against the action of the council to expel any union voting to go over to the C. I. O., and that vote was by that Communist Bridges, a vice president of the I. L. A.

The A. F. of L. and the California State Federation of Labor are opposed to Communism and all alien ideals that threaten the liberty and the economic, social, political justice and equality of the American people.

The employers as well as the employees must decide now if they want a legitimate and reasonable method of unionism as we have now under the A. F. of L. or a Communist-C. I. O. combine whose alien leaders invoke and use un-American principles and methods.

It is up to organized labor to weed out these red rats from their membership so that labor can go along on a safe and sane basis, or organized labor with all it has gained will die.

P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Since my last letter we have had several interesting happenings in L. U. No. 613. Brother Dewey L. Johnson, who is the city electrical inspector, was elected as president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, and also a delegate to the convention.

This gives us two members of L. U. No. 613 as officers in the Georgia Federation of Labor.

We have our new agreement coming September 1. It is the hope of us all that it will meet with the approval of the contractors, and that by the time the WORKER is on our tables we will be enjoying the increase under this agreement.

We, here in L. U. No. 613, are very proud of the two members that have been so honored by being elected to this high office in the Atlanta Federation of Trades.

We are all looking forward to the largest and best parade this Labor Day that we have ever had.

We have obligated a good many new Brothers and we hope that this good work will continue.

I read the article in last issue by O. A. Rieman about the Neon class and enjoyed it very much, as I was a member of the class.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Well once again you hear from Local No. 665. We haven't had much time of late to do any writing. The boys have been rather busy for the last two or three months.

We have signed up about 95 per cent of the unorganized electricians in Lansing. Within the next week we expect to have a signed agreement with four or five new shops. We think this is quite some victory as these shops have been open since 1916. Local No. 665 has a membership now of about 150. Not bad when you stop and consider, for the last 20 years our membership has been from five to 35 members.

We also negotiated a new wage scale this spring. This is not much to crow about, \$1.12½ per hour. Our scale before was \$1 per hour. Well, we cannot expect everything at once.

Work has been rather good in Lansing this spring and summer. All of the boys have been working steady. Most of the time we have had extra men working here.

One of our biggest troubles is the time allowed to do these big jobs. The manufacturer takes six months to a year to get ready to put up a building and then expects it to be completed within 30 or 60 days after the contract is let. If they did enough building this system would be okeh, but as it is at present one month we have too much work and the next not enough.

If this system continues it looks like the members working in the building trades will have to continue to raise their scale of wages to take care of the slack time between jobs.

I believe we will all agree that 40 hours per week for 12 months is better for us financially as well as physically than 80 hours per week for six months.

Possibly if we continue to demand more money and use this slack period proposition as an argument we will eventually convince the heads of big business that the work should be spread over a longer period of time.

I would like to let all of the Brothers know that our new agreement calls for a 40-hour week.

CLEO G. FOX.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

This month marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of Local Union No. 723, I. B. E. W. I believe a few lines would not be amiss in the JOURNAL at this time to commemorate the action taken by a score or more of those old trail blazers 25 years ago. Our charter lists the names of the following members: C. F. Hitzeman, Norman Zimmerman, C. Manor, Z. Z. Miller, E. Stout, C. A. Pyle, E. Westfall, William A. Hyett, Harry C. Crowe, John Driver, Vern Slone, W. Binkley and E. F. Barnhart.

Of the above named, only two are with our local today. They are Brothers Norman Zimmerman and E. Stout. Another old-timer whose connection with our local is tantamount to charter membership is none other than our worthy treasurer, Sam Evans. Sam was not present when application was made, hence his name is not on our charter. However, he was present at the first election of officers and when the smoke cleared from

the scene Sam was treasurer of Local Union No. 723, a position he has held to this day. Yes, in an exemplary manner.

To insure another quarter century of robust life for our local, let us all take as much interest in its affairs as was shown by those old patriots of labor mentioned above, who made it possible for you and me to step into an organization that was tailor-made for the occasion only a few years back and reap a harvest with a minimum outlay of time and effort.

Local Union No. 723 has just completed negotiations with officials of the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, of this city, which gives our local recognition, improved working conditions and a handsome wage increase, the seventh increase granted our members over a period of four years. If any of you who are employed by the telephone company think that you have been overpaid today, don't charge the accounting department with an error. You are now drawing dividends on the official receipts that you have been carrying around these past four years. I mention this only for the guidance of some of our members who seem to be too busy to attend meetings and who may be ignorant of what has been taking place the past few months.

Our hats are off to Frank Bohn, Otto Marahrens and Mr. Baker of the telephone company. For you, we will try to be good soldiers for the duration of our agreement.

We thank our International officials for their co-operation in our negotiations with the local utility. And to our worthy business agent, Guy ("Full Time") Hall and his committee, we say a job well done. Brother Hall was assisted by that old

wheel horse, Roy McDonald, Brothers Jim Hunter, Wayne T. Kepler and T. C. Shouders.

To Brother Carl Bogenschuetz we extend our sympathy over the loss of his father, Charles Bogenschuetz, of this city.

AARON SCHARLACH.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Election in Ontario

Editor:

Premier Hepburn, leader of the Liberal government in Ontario, has at last taken the plunge and has announced a provincial election on October 6 next. By far the most important issue to be decided by the people on that day is their attitude for the period of the next legislature towards labor's right to organize as it likes, where it likes and how it likes. The government of Premier Hepburn proceeds to tilt at the windmill of the C. I. O. and seeks to frighten the people of Ontario with the picture of a serious threat to law and order if industrial union form of organization is not kept out of Ontario. He goes up and down the province repeating in great detail the story of Herrin, Ill., labor trouble of 1922, and never fails to conclude with the promise to keep that kind of thing out of Ontario. And once again there is being practiced the old political dodge of diverting attention from a barren political record. Furthermore, the premier and his cabinet have basely surrendered the scepter of government into the hands of the wealthy mine-owning fraternity of Northern Ontario. Some time ago, shortly after his return from a holiday to the Bermudas, where he was accompanied by J. P. Bickell, one of the mining moguls, he announced in the legislature through the speech from the throne, that there would be no additional taxation upon the mining industry, notwithstanding all the millions of dividends pouring out of the mining country. Ontario's revenue only shows two millions from this source, while the net dividends from International Nickel alone in 1934 were 16 millions; in 1935, 26 millions; in 1936, 37 millions; and in the first half only of 1937 were nearly 26 millions.

Mr. William Wright, another multi-millionaire mining man, has purchased the *Globe* and the *Mail and Empire*, Canada's leading national Liberal and Conservative morning newspapers, and has combined these into one paper known as the *Globe and Mail*. Through the columns of this paper goes out each morning into the agricultural and business areas of this province the most reactionary economic and social doctrine that this province has known. This paper strongly supports and directs Mr. Hepburn in his violent attack upon labor, and it is quite clear that the whole motive behind this reactionary attitude is the fear lest any progress in labor organization in the province will include organization of the mining and lumbering industry of northern Ontario where, notwithstanding a 70 per cent increase in the price of gold in 1933, there has been no commensurate increase in wages.

A little while ago, in furtherance of the plan to build up a protecting wall against labor's increasing and just demands to share some of the prosperity of the mining industry, Premier Hepburn sought to form a coalition government with the Conservative leader, Earl Rowe, but this plan failed because Mr. Rowe thought Hepburn was on his way out. Mr. Rowe now gives unqualified support to industrial unionism, but labor feels that he takes this position, not from any deep conviction but because he is "agin" the government. Labor also vividly remembers the repression of Con-



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Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

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BRUCE H. GANOUNG
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N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	New York City	W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.
W 2 B W Y	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio
W 2 J N Z	Richard M. Logue	Midland Beach, S.I., N.Y.	W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York, N. Y.	W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.
W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Toledo, Ohio
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W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Rochester, N. Y.
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Hornell, N. Y.
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Cleveland, Ohio
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W 5 B Z L	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	St. Paul, Minn.
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W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Kansas City, Kans.
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W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Granite City, Ill.
W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Waterloo, Iowa
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Alton, Ill.
W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Kansas City, Mo.
W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Somerset, Ky.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.			Chicago, Ill.
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.			Beaverdams, Ont.
W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.	V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Toronto, Ont.
W 6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.	V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	
W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.			

Canada

V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates
V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett
V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson
V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage

servative governments, in the case of the Regina trekkers, in the Stratford strike, and in the passing of the notorious Section 98 of the Criminal Code whereby the Communist party was outlawed. While Hepburn failed in his coalition plan, he has not failed in assuring his party an abundant election fund by his partnership with the mining industry.

Complicating the local situation is the fact that the Liberal representative from one of the Windsor ridings, the Hon. D. A. Croll, was dismissed from office by Premier Hepburn because he disagreed with the premier over the administration's policy of taking the side of General Motors in the Oshawa strike. Mr. Croll, however, has followed a very inconsistent and uncertain course in his labor relationships. In December, last, he threw his whole strength and influence into the fight against labor's mayoralty candidate, George Bennett, a member of the local street railwaymen's union. Furthermore, he adopted a very narrow relief policy, lowering the real value of relief given, severely restricting the members of those eligible for relief, and importing the cruel and vicious family means system from Great Britain whereby an employed son or daughter is forced to bear the relief burden of unemployed parents. Added to this Mr. Croll has allowed himself to be nominated as the official Liberal candidate, which implies his support of the Hepburn government on any vote of want of confidence. For these reasons labor will probably have its own independent candidate in the field with the campaign cry that a vote for Croll is a vote for the return to office of the reactionary and obscurantist Hepburn administration.

From the September number of "Current History" is taken a quotation from Pravda, Moscow, which deserves notice. It is as follows:

"The Soviet airmen have stormed the North Pole and captured it. A new page has been added to the glorious history of the Soviet aviation. A new chapter has been written in the history of the conquest of nature by man. In letters of gold the future historians of mankind will inscribe this generous contribution of the brave Soviet explorers to the treasury of human knowledge."

"While the Soviet planes were courageously fighting against formidable obstacles set up by nature, German bombers were wiping out peaceful cities in Spain, destroying age-old cultural monuments, mowing down with machine-gun fire defenseless women and children. The black wings of the fascist airplanes have become a dark symbol of death, destruction, horror and vandalism. . . . The bright wings of the Soviet, Stalinist planes are a symbol of life, creation, peace and culture."

W. J. COLSON.

L. U. NO. 995, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

It has been quite a few moons since a line or two has appeared in the WORKER from L. U. No. 995, and I want to share as much of the blame as possible for lack of news from this bayou country local.

We have been successful in keeping the boys in this local with enough work (through the efforts of our business agent, Brother Malcolm Hall), to the point that it is noticeable in the waistline of every member.

Brother Walker has been with us and was able to get, with the assistance of the governor of our state and the International Office, an 11 per cent increase in wages for the boys employed at the Dupont job just north of town.

I was just wondering if the Brotherhood

at large are getting absent minded about their traveling cards, when they start out across the country nowadays. There have been a few boys through here who forgot to bring the little green card with them.

I wish to state to all the Brothers concerned about the paper mill job in the northern part of the state, stay away from it until you contact the local in that vicinity, as it is mighty unpleasant for our international representatives and officers of the local to get these jobs to amount to something.

Hope this reaches the eyes of the boys who are heading this way, so they will not be misled in their search.

"K."

L. U. NO. B-1064, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Just want to let you know that Houston, Texas, has established one of the best radio technicians' unions for the benefit of men engaged in the transmission of voice, vision and sound. Through the co-operation of L. U. No. 716 and the Labor and Trades Council our local has been growing in membership quite rapidly.

A number of radio and parts distributors of this city are 100 per cent union. P. W. A. projects have been giving the local union very good co-operation.

The elected officers are:

President, L. A. Hoskins; vice president, O. L. Bickley; financial secretary, C. J. Melville; recording secretary, J. Wiley, Jr.; treasurer, D. Y. Gorman; business manager, L. W. Merchant.

C. J. MELVILLE.

ATTENTION, CALIFORNIA MEMBERS

Whereas the members of this organization are engaged in a hazardous occupation which causes deaths and disability; and

Whereas in the belief that the compensation as now rendered under the law governing the Industrial Accident Commission, should be amplified and be more adequate and various features of said law duly considered from a protective standpoint, this union in regular meeting assembled does respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That we herewith petition the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled to take such action as may be necessary to obtain the above, for labor in general of this state, and be it further

Resolved, That the International Vice President of the I. B. E. W., J. Scott Milne, be advised of said action and requested to endorse the same; that a copy be sent to the WORKER for publication, requesting the endorsement of all locals affected and requesting them to do likewise.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed by)

JAMES J. WHARTON,
FRANK E. GRIGSBY,
L. U. No. 151.

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

As L. U. No. 1154 drifts along with the march of time, again we crash the columns of the WORKER from way out west where the sun sets, and where history has been made, and the home of world's champions, and the destination for many in their final days, of play and recreation. At our last regular meeting our temple housed a full attendance and President George Wilds brought his gavel down on the hour. Brother Paul Brady, recording secretary, read the minutes of previous session with grace and dignity, while Financial Secretary Ray Gillett passed out the workers' credentials. Business Manager Theo Nielson was on his annual vacation somewhere up in the high spot. Brother Harry Jacobs, 1154's school marm, reports back from his vacation from the great Pacific Northwest, visiting the heart of the great lumber industry. Brother Jacobs reports all mills working full forces and that the lumber demands are the heaviest known in a great many years, and that the masters of the great industry predict a five-year boom. It appears that organized labor in all branches now has a chance to make great strides. And in all its branches there will be found new blood and new members that must be trained to the true value of unionism. To the newer members we say, stick with your A. F. of L., and in time you will learn the true value of your affiliation. Commit yourself to the responsibility of the obligation you swore to abide by in becoming a member of the great organization devoted to the electrical industry. Protect yourself in the greatest field of industry of the age. Every day in the year electricity takes a hand in new progress all over the nation. Think what it means to the men handling the tools. United you are supporting one of the greatest causes devoted to the protection of the worker and his family. The workers of today must mould the destinies of their children for tomorrow to carry on the family tradition and keep America free from exploitation.

Listen to your officers, these men guide your destiny and usually are old experienced men in the organized movement, protecting your rights for a fair wage, decent and sanitary regulated working hours. You must respect and co-operate with these untiring officers. They are going day and night to protect your working rights. They take the brunt of all arguments and disagreements on their own shoulders to intercede for you. Your business manager is up early and out late. His phone rings early and late, and every ring is an obligation in your behalf. His car is continuously depreciating. His oil, gas and tire bills go on. His routine is executive board meetings, Labor Board meetings, Central Labor Council meetings, Building Trades Council meetings, regular local meetings, not mentioning special called meetings.

Manufacturers and corporations sell goods, you sell labor. The masters of industry and finance employ the best of legal talent to protect their rights and keep the worker on the small end and within the sound of their whistle and in line of their cracking whip. Your union is your lawyer to protect you from these dominating masters of industry. Without them we cannot exist and without the trained workers they cannot survive. Our great and humanitarian President long ago realized these conditions and set out to remedy these conditions, but the reactionary forces and the opposing political parties threw millions in dollars in the lobbyists' pockets and used the poisonous press to throttle the aims of our President and liberal congressmen.

Well, they are all coming home, and possibly some of them will have some alibi to make. But just remember fellow readers a lot of them are coming up for re-election before long, and just look up their congressional records and then use your own judgment.

In the last two days 25 or 30 radio announcers have been ballyhooing the passing of Andrew Mellon, the great philanthropist and financial wizard. Good enough for headlines, but just consider that what Andy gave away didn't hurt him as much as me giving my last cigarette to a friend. While Andy controlled the pot and pan industry every man out of 10 in this United States was tramping the streets nearly barefooted, but he had one or more of Andy's pots and pans in his cupboard at home, with nothing to put in it. After Andy had loaded the nation up with his pots and pans, "Prestidigitator Herby" Hoover came along and promised to fill them, and won the election. Andy kept on selling pots and pans, and the only trouble was Andy's pots were so small we couldn't put Herby's chickens in them. Regardless of what millions Andy gave away in churches and art, who the h--- could eat churches and pictures? If the financial leaders of this country want to be such humanitarians why don't they lay down a few million to our governmental agencies that are scratching their heads trying to find ways and means to feed the hungry and to save the taxpayers as much as possible? The trouble is, in this country, that the millions tossed around for headlines and monuments don't hit the ones most deserving. Understand the writer wants to give credit where credit belongs. The Carnegie Library foundation comes in for a lot of credit and has been a great asset to our growing population.

Late reports give us versions of the third party in the field in the Presidential race. It would appear to a great many that J. L. Lewis' C. I. O. party is about 1 per cent mental, 1 per cent experimental, and about 98 per cent hooey. The truth is that we want a candidate in the field that the public will follow. We wonder what Herbert Hoover and Chairman John Hamilton, of the G. O. P., have up their sleeve? We will just have to sit tight and learn.

Well, the Hopi Indians of Arizona went into their annual snake dance the other day and went through their regular religious ceremony praying for rain, and behold it did rain, and before usual program was over they had to make their exit in most anything that would float.

Yes, we met Mr. Kelly, of the International Office, the other night at our executive board meeting, as usual to introduce something new to us. Let us hope that it works, but at the present time we are pretty busy keeping what we have intact. With 100 per cent closed shop conditions in our respective district we are not looking for anything but harmony. We have always practiced it and kept it among our own ranks, took the bitter with the sweet and are still able to make home runs. We have always paid sick benefit funds to our sick Brothers and still do, where other locals don't. Our finances have always been intact and well handled, and always a little ahead of us, and we have always felt that we are worthy masters of our own destiny and most capable of keeping our district in proper line with the requirements of the International Office, and holding up the true traditions of organized labor to the utmost welfare of all of those most concerned. Again we close the pages of this volume until the next issue.

OB THOMAS.

Inquest On the Competitive System

By DR. ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics

Time to inter old wheeze about competitive practices. How does workers' standard of life fare?

Scene: Washington, House of Representatives.

Time: Present.

Coroner: Dr. Isador Lubin.

Jury: Committee on Labor.

DISCUSSING first the problem of the competitive system and the need for permitting that system to function effectively, it appears that behind this legislation is the single maxim; namely, that the welfare and profits of no private business shall interfere with the welfare of the nation as a whole. Minimum wages, maximum hours are expressions of this maxim. They aim at eliminating from our economic order those who seek economic success at the expense of the health and decent living of other human beings.

If our existing industrial system is to flourish, the unfair competition of the past with its sweatshops and underpaid labor must be eradicated. For it must be substituted a competitive system which gives to every business enterprise an equal opportunity in the struggle for existence. And it is only this kind of a competitive system which has any claim to existence.

For more than a century and a half the western world has relied on the competitive system to furnish it with the essentials of life. For the most part we have refused consciously to regulate our economic activity. We have assumed that if we were all free to act on our own initiative those who can most effectively meet our needs will come out on top. In the race of economic supremacy we have assumed that the victory would go to the most efficient producer.

PROFITS TO WHOM?

Now we know only too well that it is not necessarily those who produce most efficiently or those who render the greatest service to society that secure the lead in the race for economic returns. All too frequently the honors—profits—go to those who can take the greatest advantage of their fellow men. By cutting wages, compelling labor to work inhumanly long hours, employing children, many a producer has not only weathered economic storms but has actually profited from them. And he has usually done so at the expense of his competitor who has refused to stoop to similar tactics. In too many instances the ability to sweat one's labor has supplanted efficiency as the determinant of business success.

Competition, in short, has failed to work in the way that the economists have

prophesied. Instead of a well-ordered race with well-defined rules which enabled the best man to win, we have had a chaotic system in which the employer with high standards has too often been forced by unscrupulous competitors to adopt policies detrimental to his workers, his industry, and society as a whole. The plane of business morals has thus been forced far below that of the majority of those who comprise the rank and file of business and industry. Many an employer, with high moral sensibilities, has been obliged to yield to rules of business conduct he despises. He has been forced to live a dual existence. Despite personal indignation at the employment of children, long hours of labor, and low wages, he has been compelled to pursue such practices because of the pressure of competition from employers who lack a sense of social responsibility. ***

A study of 16 important industries was made to see what happened over the period of 12 months following the Schechter decision. I will name the industries covered, so that you can get some idea of their importance. They are the following:

Blast furnaces, steel work, rolling mills, hardware, stoves, structural and ornamental metalwork, electrical machinery, foundries, and machine shops, machine tools, furniture, millwork, sawmills, brick and tile, cotton goods, silk and rayon, cotton garments, paper boxes, and paper and pulp.

WEEKLY HOURS GO UP

What did we find? We found first that in all of the 16 industries weekly hours had been increased substantially over those that prevailed under the codes. Some of the increase, of course, was due to business improvement, but generally there was substantial increase in the number of plants working above the 40 hours that tended to prevail under the codes. ***

The second fact that was revealed by our investigation was that the establishments that increased their hours most, usually fell below the average for hourly earnings. In other words, the plants that were paying the lower wages were the most prone to increase their hours, thus forcing their workers to depend upon a longer workweek rather than on wage rates for maintaining their weekly incomes.

A third factor that was discovered as a result of this investigation was the gains in business as measured by the man-hours of employment in individual establishments were greatest in the establishments that lowered their wages the most.

I would like for the purpose of the record, Mr. Chairman, to give a few examples of what happened in specific industries as the result of the lowering of wages.

In the cotton-garment industry, of 177 establishments that reported to the Bureau, in May of 1935 and a year later in 1936, the total number of man-hours worked increased from 938,000 in May, 1935, to 1,068,000 in May, 1936. This was a gain of 13.9 per cent in actual

number of hours worked in the industry. But the number of people who were employed in that industry increased only about 2.5 per cent. The hourly earnings were cut so that despite the fact that the men in the plants worked 13.9 per cent more hours, the actual pay roll fell 1.2 per cent.

These changes were accompanied by drastic shifts of business within the industry. ***

WHO GETS WHAT?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently been engaged in a study of the standard of living of the American wage earner. In addition, it has attempted to find out what happens to the expenditures of the wage earner as his income increases. We feel that if we can find a pattern which will show where the additional income of the family goes as incomes go up, we will be in a position to foretell where employment will rise in industry. If we find that a 10 per cent increase means so many more dollars spent for automobiles, shoes, or clothes, we can tell with a fair degree of accuracy where employment is going to increase as a result of the rise in income. This study, incidentally, was a WPA project.

The results of our study which are based on a sample of 133,000 families receiving incomes ranging from under \$1,250 to \$10,000, and which does not include any family that has been on relief in the course of a year, shows the following: I will mention the cities so that we can get an idea of the spread of these incomes.

In Columbus, Ohio, 30 per cent of all of the white families that had not been on relief earned less than \$1,250 in the year 1935-36.

In Providence, R. I., 42½ per cent of all of the families had an income of less than \$1,250 a year.

In Atlanta, Ga., 30 per cent of all of the white families had less than \$1,250.

In Omaha, Nebr., 31 per cent had less than \$1,250 a year.

In Denver, Colo., 35 per cent had less than \$1,250 a year.

In Portland, Oreg., 32 per cent.

In Muncie, Ind., 40 per cent.

Newcastle, Pa., 43 per cent.

Haverhill, Mass., 45 per cent.

New Britain, Conn., 43 per cent.

Columbia, S. C., white families, 32 per cent.

Mobile, Ala., white families, 44 per cent.

Dubuque, Iowa, 52 per cent.

Springfield, Mo., 50 per cent.

Butte, Mont., 20 per cent.

Pueblo, Colo., 37 per cent had less.

Aberdeen, Wash., 39 per cent had less.

Bellingham, Wash., 45 per cent had less.

Everett, Wash., 40 per cent had less.

And so one could go through the various geographical areas. Incidentally this is the total family income—it is not the income of a wage earner but it is the income of all of the wage earners in the family. ***

In order that the picture of how the American wage earner lives on an income of \$1,200 to \$1,500 may not be too complicated, I will break it down into four

parts. First, the type of house he gets for his income; second, the amount and kind of food that he gets; third, the clothing; and fourth, transportation.

As to housing, the average worker's family, with full-time employed worker bringing in an income, pays in the neighborhood of \$20 a month for rent and an additional \$15 a month for fuel, light, and other household supplies. For the \$20 that these families pay in rent, by and large in the average moderate-sized city, he will usually get a flat or a half of a double house or a four- or five-room frame house. He does not get steam heat in most instances and he must use coal for heating.

The sanitary facilities that are available to families in this income level vary greatly with city regulations. In some large cities as many as 5 per cent of the families are today without those conveniences that anyone would regard as essential. In some cities only two-thirds of the workers' families have running hot water inside the house. Almost every third family has no gas or electricity for cooking. Relatively few have electric refrigerators and many still use the window sill or the cellar to keep their food fresh.

If the father is the only income producer, and he works 36 weeks during the year, his income is the basis of our figures. If the wife and the husband both work, we take their total income. ***

Food is the most indispensable factor in the family budget. The average family spends about one-third of its income on food. This means about \$8 a week for an average family of four persons. Now, what can the worker's family get for its \$8?

We find that the market basket is heavily weighted with flour, potatoes, bread, and pork. It is only as family incomes increase that they can enjoy the luxury of green vegetables and fresh fruits, a greater variety of meats and larger quantities of milk and eggs. Despite the importance of milk to the health of our youngsters, let us not forget that four out of every 10 families consume less than two quarts of milk per person per week.

The fact is that when we compare the amount of money spent for food by families of employed workers, with the retail cost of the items that are necessary to maintain a minimum adequate diet, we find that in some cities a third of the employed workers' families do not have enough money to buy the foods that are necessary for minimum adequate diet.

The third important item in a family's standard of living is its clothing. The representative wage earner family spends about 12 cents out of every dollar for clothes. In a family with four persons this means less than \$4 a month per person. This means that the husband

must make his suit last for about three years. He can hardly get a new overcoat more often than once in four or five years. The wife cannot afford to buy anything better than \$5 or \$6 dresses, if her husband and children are to have the clothes they require for their jobs and for school. She must limit her millinery purchases to one winter hat and one summer hat every year. But we find, however, she will make almost any economy, as long as her husband has a job, to provide herself with silk stockings.

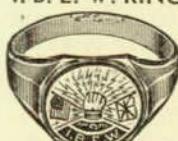
A fourth item which has become of importance in the standard of living of the average family during this generation is transportation. And in transportation we include the automobile. We like to believe that all of our workers have automobiles. Yet the facts for one large middle western city shows that over a period of a year only 15 out of every 100 workers' families bought a car. Of these 12 out of every 100 bought a second-hand car; only three bought new cars. In a large eastern city only four out of every 100 workers' families bought automobiles during the year; three out of every 100 bought a used car; and less than one out of every 100 bought a new car.

There is one further item in the American standard of living to which attention should be called. Neatness and pride in personal appearance have become an accepted part of our standards. And the importance of keeping neat and well groomed is shown by the fact that the average workers' family spends 2 cents out of every dollar on barber shops, beauty parlors, and on the purchase of toilet articles and cosmetics.

Even with these limited expenditures it is no easy job for the American wage-earner family to break even, even when at least one member of the family has regular employment. Our study shows that about a third of the wage earners' families find their incomes insufficient to meet the minimum requirements of their standard of living. The result has been that one out of every three families usually draws upon past savings, if they have any, or find themselves in debt at the end of the year.

One thing stands out in the American standard of living. Despite the fact that there is a close similarity in the general outlines of general standards from city to city, within each city there is a great variation in the standard of living of different income groups. At the lower levels there are no telephones, no running hot water, no electric refrigerators, no automobiles. Food claims so much of the family income that there is relatively little left for clothing, medical care, and house furnishings, let alone education and recreation. It is only at the highest economic levels that the wage-earner families can afford frequent movies, a second-hand car, and clothing which meets the needs of winter and at the same time has some style. Even at these higher levels, however, after taking care of the family's needs for food, clothing, and housing, it is only infrequently that the amount left over for other purposes is equal to one-third of the family income.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00

"In Memoriam" to Congressman William P. Connery.

JUST PLAIN "BILL"

As I sit alone by the fire,
Watching its embers glow,
In the still of the night time,
Each flicker of flame and shadow
Turns memory pages backward
To days I used to know.

I seem to see him as he climbed the hill,
My boyhood playmate, "good old Bill."
This boy—

His father called him William,
His mother called him "Will,"
But I remember that to me
He was "Pal" or just plain "Bill."

There is a world of boys,
Set apart from that of man,
They seem to know each other better
As only boys can.
And when we grew to manhood
No matter where we might be,
I often thought of him and I know he did
of me,

This man—
Whose father called him William,
Whose mother called him "Will,"
Was to me for always
"Pal" or just plain "Bill."

I see the village graveyard,
Where as pals we oft did roam,
God made it beautiful, that death need
not be hard,
And there I shall find in his eternal home
This man—
Whose father called him William,
Whose mother called him "Will,"
Asleep upon the hillside,
My "Pal" or just plain "Bill."

"Pop."

TO A LADY CRITIC

Once I wrote a poem
Called "West of the Tracks,"
In which I related
A few sordid facts.
A lady critic
Called me one day—
This is the substance
Of what she had to say:
She resented my statements,
They were not true.
(She lived west of the tracks
And she really knew.)
This lady is luckier
Than most of us are,
For life has not left her
One single scar.
Literally she lives
West of the tracks,
But the paraphrased meaning
She never can grasp.
She's had all that it takes
For comfort and gain,
So why look around
For misery and pain?
She lives in Utopia—
In perfect bliss;
So why should she worry
About conditions like this?

CORA KENNEY,

Wife of W. R. Kenney, I. O.

Oklahoma, Okla.

DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel,
carry the emblem and
insignia of the I. B. E. W.
Gold faced and hand-
somely enameled

\$1.50



UNCLE GEORGE FINDS HIMSELF AN IMMORTAL

(Continued from page 391)

And if the individual under the scrutiny of the historic microscope measured up to an affirmative answer to these questions, then history has set him down as great indeed in the pages of all the years to come.

There are few statesmen in America today who so definitely and clearly measure up to an affirmative answer to the four questions as does the senior Senator from Nebraska, George W. Norris. In his rare case, history has already written the verdict.

Not you alone in Nebraska, but we in every part of the nation, give full recognition to his integrity, to his unselfishness, to his courage and to his consistency. He stands forth—whether we agree with him on all the little details or not—he stands forth as the very perfect, gentle knight of American progressive ideals.

I am hoping that at this moment thousands of boys and girls—thousands of first voters—are listening to my words, for I should like them to give some thought and some study to the very remarkable public service of the man in whose home town I now stand.

I should like them to read of the able and heroic fight on behalf of the average citizen which he has made during his long and honorable career. I should like them to know that sometimes he has made this fight with his party, and sometimes—as now—against the leader of his party.

I should like them to know that always he has been thinking of the rights and welfare of the average citizen, of the farmer, the laborer, the small business man—yes, and of the rights and welfare of those who have been born to or have acquired greater wealth.

But especially it has been an unselfish fight, and directed to the fact that it is the little fellow who has the fewest friends in high places, and that too often it is the little fellow who has been forgotten by his government.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, at McCook, Nebr., September 29, 1932.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 401)

Sister S. Courtney, we are glad to see you getting active in our organization.

We even have a lady with ears on her hat, but they look really great. I won't mention any names.

Girls, just watch this letter from month to month and I may have something to say about you, too.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS,
Secretary.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 177 AND 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

How very nice it is to open the pages of a book and read, especially when the story is a good one, and a feeling of great restfulness and well being comes over us when our favorite character seems to be winning over all obstacles. That is how we should feel when we open the covers of the JOURNAL and see all the correspondence from the local unions and auxiliaries. We should feel that we are shirking shamefully when we fail to add our bit. This writer does feel so and sometimes when the JOURNAL comes out month after month and not a note of any kind from the auxiliaries we begin to feel ashamed for those who seem to be free from that particular emotion.

We want to thank Sister Jacobs, from Pittsburgh, Pa., and Sister Maxwell, from Auxiliary No. 83, Los Angeles, Calif., for the nice newsy letters for the August issue. And the promise of many more is encouraging

indeed. Notice that the president of the auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers union was a visitor to the electrical auxiliary in Pittsburgh. We are looking forward to the time when all women's auxiliaries will become conscious of their kinship regardless of the craft and recognize the tremendous power they can wield by co-operative effort. The building trades realize this and have their councils composed of delegates from the building crafts. The printing trades are another group that have allied themselves presenting a united front to the employer for their protection, and many others have done the same.

The women have in their power one of the greatest of all weapons but do not seem to have the courage or the wisdom to use it. Their purchasing power, if used right and cooperatively, would subdue the toughest employer and a little right usage of their shopping rights, demanding the union button, would organize the unorganized much quicker and with less expense than any other method we could employ. But will we do it? That is something we must answer and when we see the struggle to convert the non-union man and woman the answer is not hard to determine.

Among the letters from the local unions those from No. 245, Toledo, Ohio, and No. 259, Salem, Mass., might give you some food for thought. Many of the letters are of more interest to the electricians than any one else but these two in particular are of interest to the general labor movement and might be the means of awakening the women who feel they have no part in the running of things. Women who feel so are deliberately lazy minded or too busy attending bridge parties to inform themselves. We hear you say, "My husband don't want me to get mixed up with organizations that take me away from home. He likes for me to be there when he comes in, and I guess I can't belong." That sounds nice in print but it is very unsatisfactory in practice, especially when trouble comes along.

Wives have a habit of wondering out loud to their husbands and some of those verbal wonderings are uncomfortable things. Such as, "Why do I have to skimp that you may pay union dues? The union doesn't do us any good. Why do you have to go to that old union hall tonight? You never do stay at home with me and the children. Why do you have to go on strike? We need the money. Why must I pass up bargains just because they don't have a union label on them?" These and many more questions are being asked, and in earnest, every day, and friend husband is entirely too harassed and tired to sit down and explain. The auxiliaries, label leagues and other women's organizations are offering him the chance to escape these tormenting questions and if he doesn't agree and urge his women folk to join and learn why these things are necessary then we must feel that he, too, has failed to keep abreast of the times. Women are no longer content to suffer without knowing why. We are almost human and by the help of those fine men and women who have recognized the great importance of education, organization, and co-operation, we are going forward with not a backward glance or sigh for the "good old days" when men were men and women were dumb.

Our goal is "An auxiliary for every local." How much help are we going to get? The more help we have the lighter the burden on those already burdened heavily.

Let's see how many nice letters we can have in the next issue of the JOURNAL. And again may we offer our assistance in the work. A sheet of paper making your wants known will be delivered to us and will receive immediate attention.

111 East Bay Street. CORA VALENTINE.



IN MEMORIAM



Charles E. Davidson, L. U. No. 393

Initiated January 22, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 393, record the passing of Brother Charles E. Davidson; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Davidson; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. L. FARRIS,
J. E. SMITH,
Committee.

C. J. Brill, L. U. No. 686

Initiated February 6, 1917

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, C. J. Brill; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Brill, Local Union No. 686, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Brill in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM SILVERMAN,
President.
H. J. STEVENS,
Recording Secretary.

Hugo J. Fischer, L. U. No. 193

Initiated May 21, 1919

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 193, record the passing of Brother Hugo J. Fischer; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Fischer; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

HOWARD KUSTER,
L. J. GLEASON,
Committee.

R. W. Hughes, L. U. No. 267

Initiated November 4, 1905

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to call to his eternal reward our beloved Brother, R. W. Hughes; and

Whereas Brother Hughes, by his unfailing duty as a member and his steadfast interest in the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has inculcated into the minds and hearts of the membership of Local Union No. 267 the spirit of true fraternity; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hughes Local Union No. 267 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member and his family a devoted husband and loving father; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 267, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 267 be draped for a period of 30 days in loving memory and respect.

JOHN M. HORRIGAN,
THOMAS F. NOONAN,
A. V. GOULD,
Committee.

Louis F. Drake, L. U. No. 125

Initiated November 16, 1916

Another faithful member of long standing has answered the final call, and Local Union No. 125 records the passing onward of Brother Louis F. Drake.

We share in the sorrow of his bereaved family, and extend to them our fraternal and heartfelt sympathy, for we shall miss him who has been one of us for so long a time.

In memory of Brother Drake, our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute shall be recorded in the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the family of Brother Drake, and to our Journal for publication.

DALE B. SIGLER,
G. O. HUNTER,
R. I. CLAYTON,
Committee.

H. H. Foster, L. U. No. 1002

Initiated September 8, 1936

It is with extreme sorrow we mourn the passing of our Brother, H. H. Foster, of Local Union No. 1002, of Tulsa, Okla.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 1002, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved ones and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother. Also a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to our Editor of the Journal for publication.

FRANK SMITH,
E. H. CUTSINGER,
J. A. BYRD,
Committee.

William H. Sponsler, L. U. No. 702

Initiated April 30, 1937

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William H. Sponsler, and

Whereas Local Union No. 702, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost by his sudden death a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 702 expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and its regrets in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That the local union pay their respects and sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

HAROLD M. HANON.

William Ackerman, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated June 6, 1922

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Ackerman; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ackerman Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Ackerman, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenderers its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

TOM PEMBER,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Roy E. Johnson, L. U. No. 427

Initiated March 25, 1934

The power of the Almighty be remembered. July 11, we had in our attendance at our meeting our Brother, Roy E. Johnson. July 13 the local union recorded the death of this beloved member. It was not the desire of the local union to record this on the minutes of its meeting, but was the call of the Almighty; therefore it is resolved:

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his suffering our dearly beloved Brother, Roy E. Johnson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be sent our official Journal for publication, also a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

H. V. LEWIS,
GEORGE S. DAVISON,
G. W. McALLISTER,
Committee.

W. B. Davidson, L. U. No. 125

Initiated July 25, 1924

Local Union No. 125 must pause to record the loss of another valued member, Brother W. B. Davidson, who passed onward before us.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family, for he was a friend and Brother esteemed by us all, and we share his loss.

This tribute to his memory shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and copies sent to his loved ones, and to our Journal for publication.

Our charter shall be draped for 30 days in his memory.

FRED B. IRWIN,
G. O. HUNTER,
DALE B. SIGLER,
Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125 in meeting assembled on Friday, August 13, 1937.

George Madden, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 27, 1918

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, George Madden; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Madden Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of our late Brother in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

TOM PEMBER,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Arthur J. Beck, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 28, 1916

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Arthur J. Beck; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Beck Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its good and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Beck, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

TOM PEMBER,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Patrick Kane, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated April 9, 1918

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Patrick Kane; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Kane Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Kane, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

TOM PEMBER,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Robert A. Ross, L. U. No. 151

Initiated August 27, 1900

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 151 record the accident and death of our former president, Brother Robert A. Ross.

We feel that through the death of Brother Ross the local has lost one of its staunch workers for the Brotherhood, and this local. Therefore the members, through the committee, have

Resolved, That we pay our tribute and respect to his memory, and express to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his wife, a copy to the official Journal for publication, also spread a copy on our minutes, and drape our charter for a period of 30 days through respect for our departed Brother.

GEORGE McGuIRE,
FRANK HICKEY,
R. M. REED,
FRANK NELSON,
Committee.

Fred F. Dunne,
Secretary.

Thomas E. Richardson, L. U. No. 702

Initiated October 29, 1936

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas E. Richardson; and

Whereas Local Union No. 702 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost by the sudden death of Brother Richardson a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 702 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

HAROLD M. HANON,
Press Secretary.

Bruce Welsh, L. U. No. 494

Initiated December 3, 1930

It is with deepest regret and heartfelt sympathy for his family that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, record the passing of our Brother, Bruce Welsh; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local No. 494.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
THEODORE J. LA CHAPELLE,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
E. T. FRANSWAY,
GEORGE A. KAISER,
Sick Committee,
Local Union No. 494.

Edward Banale, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated May 31, 1923

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Banale; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost in the passing of Brother Banale one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

TOM PEMBER,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Robert Ottaway, L. U. No. 494

Initiated February 26, 1915

As we press onward to our great reward, we pause from time to time to record the passing of a true friend and loyal Brother who has made the cycle before us. So we pay tribute to the memory of Brother Robert Ottaway for his admirable qualities—conscientious work and his unswerving loyalty to Local Union No. 494.

With heartfelt feeling we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family, for we, too, have felt his loss and sorrow with them.

In memory of Brother Ottaway our charter shall be draped for 30 days, a copy of this resolution shall be sent to his bereaved family and copies will be spread on the minutes of our meeting and sent to our Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
THEODORE J. LA CHAPELLE,
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,
E. T. FRANSWAY,
GEORGE A. KAISER,
Sick Committee,
Local Union No. 494.

Albert Wynne, L. U. No. 77

Initiated September 30, 1936

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local No. 77, regret and mourn the loss of one of our Brothers, Albert Wynne, while in the performance of his work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and regret to his wife and family, and a copy of these resolutions be sent them; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, that a copy also be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GEORGE TULLFORD,
HOWARD PETTIS,
WILLIAM DAY,
Committee.

Walter J. Morgan, L. U. No. 151

Initiated June 19, 1906

Whereas it has been the pleasure of the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our retired Brother, Walter J. Morgan, and, although Brother Morgan had his membership card deposited in the International Office, we, the older members of Local Union No. 151, that knew Walter so well, feel that this local has lost an old and ardent worker, and the members of this local had the deepest sympathy for Walter in his long illness; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay our tribute to his memory, and express to his wife and relatives, our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy to the official Journal of the order, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

GEORGE McGuIRE,
FRANK HICKEY,
R. M. REED,
M. J. COLLONAN,
Committee.

Fred F. Dunne,
Secretary.

Lee McLemore, L. U. No. 95

Initiated July 14, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 95, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Lee McLemore; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silent tribute for one minute to his memory.

W. M. STANCOFF,
REX WOODWORTH,
R. H. HERRE,
Committee.

John F. Symbol, L. U. No. 333

Initiated December 6, 1929

The untimely passing of any member of our organization brings with it the severe realization of loss. Thus we now pay tribute to the memory of our beloved Brother, John F. Symbol, for his splendid qualities—a noble citizen, a conscientious worker, a genial friend—and his unfailing loyalty to Local Union No. 333.

Whereas we wish to express our deep appreciation of the admirable character of our deceased Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

PHILIP T. PLACE,
JOHN P. DIMMER,
CLYDE CARR,
Committee.

George L. Repp, L. U. No. 28

Initiated August 24, 1916

Whereas Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, George L. Repp; and

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., feel deeply the loss of a real friend and true Brother, and as we desire to convey to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
EDWARD DOUGHERTY,
Committee.

T. R. Langley, L. U. No. 84

Initiated December 29, 1927

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 84, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the untimely death of our dearly beloved, kindly spirited, noble hearted friend and Brother, T. R. (Tim) Langley. We feel in the going of Brother Langley that it is our loss, and his gain. We are told that he had a premonition that something would happen to him on this particular Sunday, August 15, if he had to work. Therefore, this gives us the assurance, and consolation, that he was willing and ready to meet the call of the grim reaper. His noble qualities, his kindly spirit, and his genial disposition lead us further to believe that he is resting in the arms of safety and give hope and inspiration and that we shall some day enjoy his presence again. To those who knew him best his life stands out as an excellent example for all to pay tribute to; therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 84, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that we express our heartfelt, sincere sympathy to his bereaved companion and children, also to his aged father and other relatives of our departed Brother, in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a suitable period of time, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his loved ones, spread on the minutes of our local union, and

sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

J. J. BROOKS,
S. F. TAYLOR,
S. C. MANN.
Committee.

Charles Lindsay, L. U. No. 429

Initiated December 16, 1936

It is with the deepest regret and most sincere sympathy that we advise you of the following resolution which was passed at our last regular meeting, August 18.

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called our esteemed Brother, Charles Lindsay, from our midst after so short a time; be it

Resolved. That our most sincere sympathy be extended to his family; be it further

Resolved. That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent the family of our dear Brother and a copy be sent to the International Office for our Journal; be it further

Resolved. That our charter be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Lindsay.

GRAYSON FRAKES,
TED P. LOFTIS,
CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1937

L. U.	No.	Name	Amount
I.O.	R. E. Folk		\$1,000.00
I.O.	W. J. Morgan		1,000.00
28	Geo. L. Repp		1,000.00
134	E. M. Christiansen		1,000.00
I.O.	F. Murphy		1,000.00
1057	N. H. Foster		1,000.00
22	F. P. Speed		1,000.00
267	R. W. Hughes		1,000.00
713	W. Keys		1,000.00
494	R. L. Ottaway		1,000.00
438	H. E. Nelson		300.00
1091	W. S. Putnam		650.00
214	J. J. Carney		650.00
134	F. Dryzmalski		1,000.00
I.O.	H. H. Wheeler		1,000.00
9	Wm. Ackerman		1,000.00
134	C. Warner		1,000.00
9	A. J. Beck		1,000.00
I.O.	C. E. Davidson		1,000.00
3	L. W. Bleiler		1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams		14.58
134	Peter Walsh		1,000.00
713	Chas. M. Duncan		1,000.00
I.O.	J. T. Wilson		1,000.00
328	C. J. Murphy		1,000.00
3	H. A. Tresham		1,000.00
214	S. W. Flint		1,000.00
151	J. E. Mihigan		1,000.00
125	W. B. Davidson		1,000.00
686	C. Brill		1,000.00
151	R. A. Ross		1,000.00
I.O.	C. L. Clayburn		1,000.00
52	H. Richardson		1,000.00
103	Jas. A. Smith		1,000.00
9	Patrick Kane		1,000.00
134	J. Thomas Duffy		1,000.00
494	John Braden		1,000.00
I.O.	Neil Nelson		1,000.00
3	M. S. Bergen		1,000.00
I.O.	Humbert Lanza		1,000.00
I.O.	D. C. Hegarty		1,000.00
369	E. B. Bidwell		825.00
9	Edw. Banals		1,000.00
134	H. F. Girard		1,000.00
134	Geo. A. Duffy		475.00
81	T. B. Murphy		1,000.00
84	T. R. Langley		1,000.00
349	F. Thompson		1,000.00
I.O.	J. S. Joyce		1,000.00
I.O.	W. H. Smith		1,000.00
I.O.	A. G. Jensen		1,000.00
17	J. T. Farr		1,000.00
1024	A. C. Livesparger		825.00
77	S. D. Shuman		475.00
522	Geo. E. Gillis		1,000.00
702	L. O. Nelson		1,000.00
I.O.	Geo. N. Anderson		1,000.00
134	Emil Christensen		150.00
	Total		\$53,364.58

HOUSING AND THE BUSINESS CYCLE

(Continued from page 390)

plex of market relations and a subject of social measures has given rise to a number of problems, such as are to be found, of course, throughout the whole domain of social policy. But in the field of housing these problems have been very slow in appearing, for it is only since the war that state action in the matter has become at all considerable. Before the war, housing policy in nearly every country was confined to local sanitary measures, a system of inspection—generally inadequate—building regulations, and the like. The ordinary commercial character of house building was very little affected by such measures. It was quite otherwise in the years after the war, when many governments and local authorities either took house building into their own hands or exercised a great influence over it through the various forms of financial assistance they gave. It is true that several states, after the worst gaps which the war had left in the supply of houses had been filled, withdrew from this active intervention, and that the importance of private enterprise again increased. But the problems arising from the fact that house building is both an element in commercial relations and a subject of social measures have by no means been left behind. In the first place, a clear view can now be obtained of the second post-war period in house building, the period of the abandonment of state action and the growth of private enterprise, and new experience has been accumulated. Secondly, although most forms of state intervention have disappeared, there is still a permanent legacy from the first post-war period in the shape of the powerful influence exercised by governments on house building. In particular, it is generally agreed in almost all countries that without public assistance adequate housing cannot be provided for the great mass of wage earners. This alone is sufficient to explain the continued vital interest of the problem here discussed. Finally, it must be remembered that in the United States one can discern the beginnings of a centralized national housing policy, which will in all probability take on many of the traits of the European post-war housing policy. The more of a "public utility"—to use an American expression—housing becomes, the more important it is that the forces governing the market should be made to harmonize with the social objects in view.—*Leo Gebler*.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 400)

learn to know more about other unions than do women who are not in labor organizations. Frequently an auxiliary will invite representatives from an auxiliary to another union to come to the meeting and get acquainted. This spirit of friendliness between women's auxiliaries has been recognized with appreciation in the formation of a union of all auxiliaries of A. F. of L. unions. Known as the Ameri-

can Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, this organization hopes to unite and direct the force of the labor women's influence so that it will be most effective.

EDUCATION AND PERSONALITY: It is pretty difficult for a woman whose interests are limited to her home and small circle of friends, to keep a modern outlook and an interesting personality. She needs contacts with a larger circle—needs the experience of meeting new people, of developing impersonal interests. From each meeting of the auxiliary she can learn something, even if it's only how to make a new dessert; and its activities will help her to develop poise, confidence, the ability to speak and write, ease of manner, and willingness to co-operate. The woman who has become bitter, jealous or critical has no place in the auxiliary unless she will change her ways. Neither has the honey-tongued idler. But the woman who is really helpful will find such appreciation that her kindly spirit will be enhanced and encouraged.

* * *

Any other activities the auxiliary thinks worth while in its local situation, or on which the local union needs help, are open to the auxiliary, limited only by the time, resources and ability of its members; and subject, of course, to harmony with the local. This last, of course, is most important, for an auxiliary can destroy itself and do much damage to the local if friction is allowed to develop. After all, the object of the auxiliary is to promote the welfare of the local and this should always be foremost in the minds of its members.

I have tried to list some of the activities of our auxiliaries from what I glean from their letters; but I know there must be many more and if some of the sisters would like to add to the list, I'll be very glad to have them do so. Letters to the JOURNAL from auxiliaries serve as communication and inspiration to others.

To those wishing to organize, I want to say that Mrs. Cora Valentine, president of the auxiliary to Local Unions Nos. 177 and 862, of Jacksonville, Fla., whose address is 111 East Bay Street, Jacksonville, has offered her advice and assistance in getting the organization started. With Mrs. Valentine as guiding spirit the Jacksonville auxiliary has enjoyed a long and successful life and its constitution and by-laws have become the model for other I. B. E. W. auxiliaries.

NEON SIGN MATERIAL WANTED

Local No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J., would like to hear from those locals that have city ordinances in effect with regards Neon work other than Neon signs. If possible, a copy of ordinance.

R. H. BECK,
Secretary L. U. No. 358.
223 Smith St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

LINEMEN GO OUT TO WORK AND SHINE AS STARS

(Continued from page 388)

farm at meagre wages to start as a 'grunt' with Mother Bell, and by sheer force of will became a general superintendent of the largest power company in Canada with headquarters in the second largest city and his district takes in the Niagara Falls equipment and extends to the borders of Quebec. His reputation is high in tower building. He has gotten away with some seemingly impossible jobs in moving towers and other work of an emergency nature. Together we have gone over the main parts of the book and my friend joins with me in an emphatic O. K. of the book as a whole. In fact, I would put it in the same class as 'The Virginian,' by Owen Wister, but here I feel impelled to register acute disappointment at the fact that the author seems to be oblivious, or nearly so, to the fact that there is such a thing as unionism."

CONFessions OF A C. I. O. ORGANIZER

(Continued from page 385)

get the results of their work for us—so much so that we are barely able to keep written up the ever swelling volume of new applications and, incidentally, the two bucks that go with each.

* * *

"Our methods of selling are trite but apparently as good as ever. We pound home the idea that all capitalists and employers are wolves waiting for the sheep (who are the workers) to come to the pasture (which is the factory). We tell the prospects that as they produce more they should receive more and all they have been receiving is the bone that is left after the employer has scraped off the juicy meat.

* * *

"As industry is highly mechanized today, it is simple to point out the fact that conveyor systems and the speed-up are virtually sucking their life blood from them and that by organization they can change these things to better methods of their own."

AMATEURS PERFORM SERVICE DURING DISASTERS

(Continued from page 397)

wards the positive side of the bleeder about three-fourths' way. This will put a potential of between 200 and 300 volts on the screens. This voltage is not critical. It is very convenient to have a high voltage direct current volt meter on hand. The power supply should deliver nearly pure direct current to the plates of the 47's. It will be observed that the power supply is identical with those used in broadcast receivers, except that it puts out more power. One of the faults of these power supplies is that sometimes the filter condensers break down inside, which causes a short circuit from plus to minus. This throws a destructive load upon the mercury vapor rectifier tube (83') and will frequently burn it out. It is indicated by an intense glow (blue)

in the tube and a humming noise from the transformer, which of course, is greatly overloaded. It is very desirable to shunt each condenser with a small 500,000 ohm fixed resistor. These are purchased for a few cents. Their purpose is to balance out any surge voltage across the condenser. It pays to buy good filter condensers, as cheap ones do not last long, although by the use of the 500,000 ohm resistor the life of even the cheap ones will be greatly lengthened. These resistors are shown in the diagram.

All wiring should be checked over upon completion before turning on current and plugging in crystal holder.

OSCILLATION LIKE PENDULUM

After allowing a few minutes for filaments to heat up the high voltage switch is turned on and the milliammeter observed. It may show a reading as much as 75 or 80 mils. This is a destructive ampere flow through the 47' tubes and the main tank condenser C1 should be quickly tuned across the dial until a minimum point is found; this is the point of resonance where the tank circuit is in tune with the crystal frequency. A high frequency oscillating circuit is like a pendulum; it takes the least amount of energy to keep it going when it is tuned or in step with the driving force, which in this case is the impulses from the quartz crystal circuit. The Neon lamp should light brightly as the circuit comes into resonance. If the cover is lowered and the lead end of a lead pencil is touched to the condenser a small spark will be seen. This should be done carefully as it must be remembered that there are 400 volts impressed on the plate of the tubes, which in turn is directly connected to the stator plates of the condenser C1.

When the 80-meter crystal is controlling the transmitter's frequency there will be somewhere between 3.5 and four million cycles pulsing back and forth in the main tank circuit. The thin slab of quartz crystal between two brass plates in the crystal holder actually vibrates mechanically that number of vibrations per second. The thinner the crystal is ground the faster it will vibrate until a point is reached in grinding where it becomes so thin and fragile it shatters very easily. Up to date, crystals for the 20-meter band (14 million cycles) are available.

A brief amount of theory on crystal control operation is inserted for those who are building a crystal controlled oscillator for the first time.

It was found that certain crystals such as quartz and Rochelle salts can be electrically charged by placing them between two metallic plates and applying a pressure to them. Reversing this operation, i.e., applying an EMF to the two metal plates the crystal will either contract or expand, depending on the polarity of the applied EMF. The expansion and contraction, of course, are measured in such minute units as to be invisible under ordinary means of observation.

So if the crystal is subjected to an alternating EMF it will start to vibrate or contract and expand if the excitation frequency is equal to the mechanical vibra-

tion period of the crystal. The frequency at which the crystal will oscillate will depend on its thickness, i. e., the thicker the crystal the lower the frequency and vice versa.

This method of frequency control is called the Piezo-Electric effect. For very stable frequency control the crystal must be maintained at a constant temperature. In broadcast transmitters the temperature of the crystals is kept at constant temperature in thermostatically controlled crystal ovens. This rigid control of frequency is not necessary in amateur transmitters, although some of the high power radiophone rigs use them.

The crystal-oscillator system of frequency control provides greater stabilization and standardization of frequency than any other form of oscillator and is now being universally used throughout the world as a frequency standard controlling device.

Our next point of consideration is a radiator or antenna. The radio frequency currents in the tank circuit are inclosed in a closed oscillatory circuit that does not radiate into space, so we must transfer its energy from this non radiating circuit to one that does. An ideal antenna is one that is as high as possible and away from all metallic objects such as, line wires, guy wires, house wiring, plumbing, grounded stucco metal lath, metal fences, etc. Conducting sap in trees also takes energy from antennas.

It is obviously impossible for a city dweller to have available a whole acre of land for antenna use, so we do the best we can and try to keep the antenna away from these objects as much as possible. For practical purposes the following formula will serve for finding the correct length of a transmitting antenna; or receiving antenna for that matter:

$$\text{Length of antenna in feet} = \frac{468,000}{\text{Freq. (KC)}}$$

The Hertz antenna shown in Fig. 6 is very practical for amateur use. In order to transfer energy from the transmitter we must have some kind of transmission line leading to the antenna. The sole function of this line should be to transmit energy to the antenna and not to radiate any by itself.

When our antenna is cut to the proper length it will have a certain frequency to which it oscillates at a much higher per cent than at any other frequency. This is called the natural period of the antenna. It should, as nearly as possible, match the frequency of the transmitter. The antenna has a certain amount of impedance by itself and for the transmission line to deliver power to it, the line itself must match that impedance.

The arrangement at the center of the antenna, Fig. 6, forms approximately an equilateral triangle, with the insulator (or series of insulators) forming the base. This triangle in the feeder line, together with the tuning condenser C5 makes it possible to match the impedance of the line to that of the antenna more closely than that of any other available type for amateur use.

The old style of grounded antenna (Marconi type) is not recommended for

low power stations, as too much energy is wasted in the ground and antenna leads.

Where permanent use of the antenna is contemplated the lamp cord feeder is not recommended, as it deteriorates too fast for outside use. A very good line can be made up by stretching out two lengths of No. 14 RC wire on the pavement and securing them to the shank or chuck of a hand drill and begin turning. Another person should keep the far ends away from each other. This method makes a very neat appearing line. Do not try to twist the wires by overhand manipulation or the wire and your temper will be ruined before you are through. We tried that once ourselves.

After completing, the line should be given about two coats of heavy outside paint; the lead and zinc in the paint won't hurt the electrical characteristics of the line any.

The flexible lamp cord transmission line is ideal for portable use where a center fed Hertz antenna is used.

However, the antenna in Fig. 7 works very well for short duration portable use. Its drawback is that the antenna begins to radiate right from the point it leaves the antenna tuning circuit, and if the rig is in a house some energy is lost, of course, by absorption from metallic objects. Out in the field this is not the case, so the loss would be much less.

A and b are the two antenna insulators. With the antenna of Fig. 7 (single wire Hertz), a jumper must be connected from a to b. A light wire, No. 14 or 16, can be easily pulled up into a tree or pole by throwing a weighted string up first and then pulling the antenna up with it.

After the oscillator is functioning properly, the antenna tuning condenser C5 is tuned very slowly where a point will be reached that puts out the light from the Neon lamp. This means that the antenna is taking so much power from the circuit that not enough was left to keep the tubes oscillating. The condenser should now be backed off until the Neon lamp again glows brightly. The rig is now ready to "take the air"; may your contacts be many.

Another method of tuning the antenna is to insert a flash light bulb in the antenna circuit. When the condenser C5 is tuned a point is reached where the bulb glows brightly, it may even burn out, depending upon the power being absorbed by the antenna.

And last, but not least, do not forget that you must possess an amateur operator and station license before going on the air.

RESEARCH WINS INCREASE FOR LOCAL UNION

(Continued from page 386)

years old, and a daughter, eight. The man wears overalls at his job; his wife does all the housework.

"They live in a four or five room house or flat equipped with gas, electricity, an icebox, and a small radio," the report stated.

"They read a daily paper, go to the movies once a week and enjoy a few other leisure-time activities. Their food

is an adequate diet at minimum cost. The family does not have an automobile.

"The man has a winter and a summer suit for Sunday and holiday wear, one overcoat, a felt and a straw hat, all of which are replaced every three years. He has three work shirts and two dress shirts, a small supply of underwear, one pair of dress shoes and two pairs of work shoes a year.

"His wife buys a winter coat and a spring coat every three years. Her wool dress and her winter hat must be worn two years; one silk or rayon dress and three cotton house dresses are replaced annually. Her three cotton street dresses last two years.

"Every year she buys a summer hat, six pairs of cotton stockings and two of silk or rayon, a pair of pumps and a pair of oxfords, both of which are repaired twice.

"The two children are clothed with corresponding simplicity. The man carries a \$1,000 life insurance policy. Medical care, carfare, taxes and other incidentals are included."

CAUSE OF DISPUTES

(Continued from page 387)

States, ending in 1936, in which more than 7,000,000 workers were involved, slightly more than half were caused by disagreements over union organization. Included in this group are: recognition of the union as sole bargaining agent; recognition combined with wage and hour differences; and discrimination against labor union members. Disputes over the combination of recognition, wages and hours accounted for 17 out of every 100 strikes.

Wage and hour differences were responsible for 35 per cent of the total disputes, the same percentage of workers being involved, while miscellaneous causes accounted for 15 per cent of the strikes and for 13 per cent of the workers involved.

In the past, the strike was the only weapon available to the worker to gain recognition, and to better or protect his working conditions. However, with the passage of both federal and state labor relations laws, which attempt to narrow the differences between employer and employee, a medium for fair and speedy settlement of disputes has been established.—*Labor and Industry Department, Pennsylvania.*

IT'S
A
SABIN
Registered

No. 561—Linemen's Glove, made of Grey Buffed Horsehide, gun cut, outseam. Blue or brown fabric cuff \$1.50 pr.

No. 259—Pigskin \$1.85 pr.

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SABIN CO. GLOVES, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

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Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Pins, rolled gold.....	.60
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	.85	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Buttons, medium, 10k gold.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Carbon for receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Charm, 10k gold.....	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	1.75
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Single Copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.25
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Rings, 10k gold.....	9.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Seal (pocket).....	4.00
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00		
(Extra Heavy Binding).....			
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs.....	12.50		
Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25		
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50		
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JULY 11 TO
AUGUST 10, 1937**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
I. O.	125264	126947	41	640739	640935	106	248441	248472	183	219492	219513	285	497277	497294
B-1	14664	14666	41	731790	731839	106	265126	265129	184	197577		268	52563	52566
B-1	42221	42235	43	15675		106	448047	448050	184	662279		288	256746	256787
B-1	46021	46114	43	611386	611460	B-110	247670	247680	187	516941	516963	290	521103	521109
B-1	61810	61823	45	249626	249637	B-110	252153	252279	190	346036	346101	293	309474	309486
B-1	285340	285426	46	331041	331200	B-110	291577	291578	190	221875	227876	294	752831	752838
B-1	286901	286925	46	333601	333660	B-110	744258	744750	191	254874	254877	296	771438	771445
B-1	668645	669449	46	333741		B-110	756151	756809	191	582804	582824	302	26007	26020
B-3	BF 4259-4901		46	440141	440250	B-110	786031	786110	193	669127	669900	302	452396	452426
B-3	BF 1583-1593		46	441001	441170	B-110	139264	139305	193	732092	732205	303	528567	528571
B-3	BM 370-540		46	581751	581756	B-110	728529	728680	193	857401	857553	B-304	243338	
B-3	BM 10617-11356		48	191541	191560	111	753.99	753809	194	723816	723852	B-304	244275	244285
B-3	AJ 46115-46200		48	648903	648945	113	23996	24000	194	756099	756241	B-304	249343	249362
B-3	AJ 46385-46400		48	713461	713735	113	24145	28151	195	572571	572687	B-304	382293	382377
B-3	AJ 46458-46600		50	222299		113	43517		B-196	121822	121867	305	514571	514603
B-3	AJ 46629-46783		50	378591	378667	113	470251	470286	B-196	123017	123052	309	4052	4060
B-3	AJ 46875-47000		52	103739	103740	114	54917	54920	B-196	156103	156247	309	174399	174418
B-3	AJ 47009-47030		52	323871	323913	114	235377	235381	B-196	574265	574389	309	481201	481500
B-3	4AP 964-1000		52	363658	363750	115	508983	508990	197	436623	436641	309	520574	520648
B-3	CJ 813-819		52	592501	592853	120	451534	457553	B-202	245201	245220	309	653265	653400
B-3	D 177-188		53	202460	202482	121	245497		B-202	246901	246992	309	731313	731387
B-3	DAP 30		53	281172	281250	121	392848	392939	204	237605	237606	309	854401	854539
B-3	EJ 350-366		53	747001	747034	122	44923	44925	205	246224	246228	312	235102	235154
B-3	EJ 417-429		54	207078	207081	122	470168	470250	205	526404	526423	313	331697	331793
B-3	EH 192-200		54	351157	351166	122	736501	736541	209	21507	21521	318	725179	725215
B-3	EH 204-208		56	66382	66389	B-124	3518	3525	211	12389	12395	321	259028	259042
B-3	EApp 911-959		56	187884	187886	B-124	274539	274541	211	352161	352192	322	254604	254605
B-3	F 34-38		56	221296	221316	B-124	274501	274509	211	658651	658680	322	958975	958978
B-3	H 163-200		57	437399	437419	B-124	773079	773100	B-212	21227	21255	325	9995	9997
B-3	H 221-239		59	128795	128810	B-124	833257	833530	B-212	92217	92250	325	481722	481764
B-3	I 352-429		59	477528	477622	B-124	848401	848420	B-212	105751	105764	326	207928	207930
B-3	JI 48		60	316467	316500	125	268725	268743	B-212	238221	238222	326	296798	296799
B-3	J 201-225		60	744751	744810	125	710117	710807	B-212	301935	301959	326	325331	325500
B-3	OA 15368-15414		64	11867	11906	129	301212	301213	B-212	637670	637870	326	608251	608338
B-3	OA 15601-15609		64	122349	122352	129	662442	662445	213	411589	411638	328	928282	928305
B-3	OA 16201-16210		64	397647	397706	129	902541	902556	213	413842	413921	329	952451	952452
B-3	OA 16808-16820		64	663361	663570	131	39181	39185	213	5394933	539791	332	28575	
B-3	OA 16801-16843		66	179072	179093	131	170719	170758	214	98940	98941	340	200651	
B-3	XG 73788-73790		66	454476	454839	133	401371	401388	214	844501	844580	332	532766	532835
B-3	XG 73801-73977		66	621977	621995	134	54650	54735	215	88053		333	243812	243816
4	254322	254328	68	59483	59484	134	215046	215250	215	222796	222819	333	625075	625202
6	147689	147723	68	437207	437227	134	215727	216000	217	490565	490578	335	790064	790077
6	587388	587659	68	567117	567196	134	216517	216750	222	109230	109240	338	753563	753575
8	19278	19299	69	533135	533140	134	406909	407250	223	283028	283083	339	116924	116972
8	134248	134250	72	958841	958849	134	410444	410905	224	98940	98941	340	200651	
8	606001	606078	73	316971	316998	134	411141	411569	224	897675	897713	340	436162	436276
8	626251	626267	73	583846	583960	134	546971	547500	225	88214		341	30326	
8	744911	745113	73	778992	779045	134	547581	548250	225	770831	770846	341	198905	198920
B-9	328859	328871	76	48069	48071	134	548251	548406	226	517824	517850	342	224442	
B-9	979111	979111	76	729133	72918	134	549001	549168	229	973458	973463	343	492968	492982
B-9	40941	40979	77	126001	126013	134	549751	549821	230	471271	471327	344	844850	844863
B-9	50181	50400	77	289679	289822	134	550501	551250	231	197712	197719	345	234063	234075
B-9	173641	173660	77	806832	808135	134	551251	552000	233	178106	178128	345	273768	273772
B-9	653351	653470	B-79	205454		134	552751	553500	235	227459	227478	345	450929	450933
10	249922	249934	B-79	237901	237917	134	552001	552043	236	487858	487870	348	123063	123068
14	246485	246504	B-79	239244	239307	134	553501	554250	237	16817	(Original)	348	379340	379442
16	313863	313869	B-79	636867	636933	134	554251	554591	237	250501	250550	349	295152	
16	455791	455898	81	70545	70556	134	555001	555176	237	508498	508500	349	613815	613967
B-17	176001	176024	81	125756	125804	137	244670	244678	237	750314	750328	349	627151	627185
B-17	249001	249088	82	48331	48333	138	899925	899952	238	27966	27967	349	622396	622650
B-17	251401	251412	82	259075	259078	139	939425	939439	238	792251	792279	350	217905	217925
B-17	646636	647250	82	307292	307482	143	406414	406434	240	559218	559235	352	38351	38353
B-17	838501	838529	82	968626	968632	145	148542	148545	245	369001	369510	354	193444	
18	325130	325200	B-83	272101	272131	145	654737	654900	245	369001	369510	360	249147	
18	341251		B-83	272108	272128	145	714154	714320	247	400558	400563	354	494213	494245
18	474242	474264	B-83	272409	272444	145	852901	852959	252	98560	98589	357	313164	313165
18	670156	670794	B-83	286280	286500	146	241745	241767	252	272276	272290	357	381573	381715
26	34	39	B-83	332704	332711	146	312025	312025	253	374409	374446	358	675792	675837
26	481500		B-83	333001	333003	150	684466	684478	254	905329	905334	358	748342	748401
26	693001	693340	B-83	339234	664347	152	737858	737885	262	266643	266673	375	280052	280056
26	756927	756941	B-83	515851	5									

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
406	892110	892127	549	396320	396391	659	837751	837837	747	297424
409	139550	139559	550	412051	412069	660	8617	8618	748	241915
409	519036	519084	550	530701	530706	660	373734	373756	748	614404
411	205690	551	16860	16865	660	755725	755731	749	474444	
411	232353	232394	551	68404	Orig.	661	25354	25369	B-752	52504
411	453723	453735	553	220254	220261	661	198177	198178	B-752	639170
413	313162	313203	556	29305	29325	664	83507	83515	753	325555
413	606532	606569	557	197950	197964	664	306583	306700	753	496222
415	49854	557	748501	748519	B-667	272754	272794	754	336801	
415	143811	143819	559	706933	706951	B-667	272748	272794	754	529501
415	762588	762597	561	619412	619628	B-667	333447	325668	755	788491
417	267284	267341	564	27027	27027	B-667	526639	526786	756	16033
417	61242	61255	564	741218	741226	668	322518	322525	757	234843
B-418	33271	33280	565	2806	2913	668	444100	444108	757	843251
B-418	242739	242744	567	467388	467436	B-669	89770	758	270398	
B-418	586011	586150	568	336203	336238	B-669	101262	101296	758	270400
B-418	776464	776476	569	21809	23682	670	776870	776880	760	258726
421	325651	325690	569	23665	23682	671	237797	250203	760	466117
424	8883	8898	569	577509	577687	671	479547	479573	761	250203
426	255094	255114	570	257617	257644	673	228684	228696	762	9014
428	243790	243803	571	950523	950527	674	262505	262506	762	248716
429	303662	303681	573	56405	56406	674	365074	365116	B-763	246960
429	600866	600923	573	205941	205942	675	459827	459894	B-763	249051
429	634204	634330	574	24176	24179	677	874332	874359	B-763	250130
431	798598	798632	574	28354	28357	678	242089	504901	764	507793
434	240674	240681	574	562911	563060	678	504901	504949	768	254861
435	130563	130566	575	491274	491284	680	45611	45619	773	13241
435	648781	648815	576	330013	330013	680	957208	957217	773	13244
437	248154	248173	576	519312	519325	681	21086	21089	773	227240
438	166579	166599	577	27751	27789	681	5116631	5116642	774	77751
438	327373	327425	577	57359	57398	682	292832	292834	774	247339
440	785244	785250	580	73081	73137	682	500122	500137	776	296185
443	216542	216546	580	271113	271113	683	311011	311080	776	502801
443	245828	245854	581	280401	280410	683	428604	428681	776	792586
443	725181	725230	581	337151	337210	685	634367	634384	777	215306
445	29657	29679	582	29081	29100	686	429462	429471	777	286678
445	270547	270555	584	140568	140613	688	25253	603762	778	257877
446	5875	5883	584	544816	544884	688	603751	603762	778	316242
449	27612	27613	584	656015	656191	688	890998	891000	791	297774
449	856684	856698	585	347456	347472	689	306939	306941	791	391205
B-453	480221	480229	588	60552	60584	689	590316	590340	B-785	245146
459	234123	589	302162	302180	691	5425	5434	787	260889	
459	620571	620678	589	483396	483396	691	776623	776651	787	15155
461	836109	836130	590	21105	21116	692	513652	513705	B-876	171357
467	480597	480600	591	236386	236400	694	328096	328136	B-876	261118
467	529801	529804	591	522901	522915	B-697	51399	51406	790365	790374
468	230720	230722	592	320101	320123	B-697	97746	97775	790374	870
470	250446	250446	592	498901	498912	B-697	655321	655650	792	755935
471	231507	231543	594	493272	493303	698	17813	17823	792	755945
474	5903	5905	595	327101	327140	698	245018	245023	798	596033
474	405438	405552	595	587009	587250	701	960527	960542	799	224830
475	227945	227977	595	588751	589100	702	34063	34066	799	300924
477	996381	996410	595	780075	780100	702	242032	242092	800	168400
479	225206	225207	597	213171	213171	702	331280	331302	801	260177
479	670271	670299	597	515443	515459	702	491907	491948	801	260181
479	776206	776220	598	490600	490606	702	492390	492419	802	237292
480	223319	223329	599	24490	24507	702	555938	556006	B-803	241488
481	315913	315924	600	390816	390829	702	556902	557181	B-803	244200
481	585276	585303	601	61552	61552	702	582040	582103	808	229240
482	220965	220970	601	497155	497188	702	675216	675442	808	303014
482	499109	499110	601	770308	770317	702	696840	696881	809	523513
483	23904	23910	602	42371	42375	702	715558	715601	813	3277
483	727546	727653	602	488459	488469	702	732807	732895	813	240584
488	95927	95966	604	261059	261074	702	733595	733714	813	504301
488	12202	12218	604	311470	311519	702	768054	768080	B-814	243183
488	125382	125389	607	230045	230056	704	160463	160474	B-814	493564
492	65882	65962	611	195202	195203	707	229969	717408	817	128208
492	76530	76530	611	272615	272662	707	752397	752408	817	618597
493	498605	498608	614	732277	732295	708	244424	244463	817	644456
495	249315	249335	617	50591	50604	709	228050	228080	818	20222
495	306609	306618	617	445002	445069	710	15351	15359	818	177681
501	98356	98429	619	482317	482381	711	284255	284371	818	484526
501	393864	394081	620	330616	330617	711	568802	568921	819	1542
501	660160	660165	620	519907	519916	712	583930	583946	820	144944
502	53645	53653	623	729504	729607	B-713	40258	40290	821	494741
504	63106	63114	624	319572	319584	713	47235	47250	824	259626
504	814369	814393	624	498026	498037	R-713	72751	73415	B-825	12751
505	430351	430368	624	760201	760202	R-713	190810	190821	B-825	13501
505	764701	764706	625	607569	607588	B-713	484551	494972	B-825	21001
507	506498	506506	626	330315	330316	B-713	650513	650563	B-825	22351
508	235878	235918	626	519601	519611	714	784342	784350	B-825	31501
508	422240	422250	629	64992	65032	715	334291	334295	B-825	33751
508	828001	828032	630	494406	494419	715	526801	526819	B-825	34500
509	71403	71404	631	7826	7826	716	266902	267000	B-825	37500
509	669624	669633	631	503119	503151	716	332101	332106	B-825	51001
510	400826	400836	632	17670	17670	716	380031	380250	B-825	51201
515	632061	632061	632	209866	209866	716	607548	607650	B-825	52501
517	46813	46814	633	269922	269924	716	784801	784825	B-826	9001
517	523808	523818	633	488930	488937	717	115386	115444	B-826	9001
521	234426	234435	634	254503	254523	719	190585	190633	B-826	66387
521	395566	395619	B-636	234301	234301	719	232080	232081	B-827	9377
526	59110	59112	B-636	236501	238503	722	550160	550165	B-827	310236
526	243971	243971	B-636	916639	916662	726	777778	777788	B-828	67501
527	46624	46636	637	231949	231965	728	771884	771900	B-829	69751
527	49									

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
991	767302	767311	B-1074 236401	236425	706, 669078, 313.	262—466644.	92429, 458, 485, 92566,		
995	20092	201040	B-1075 235271	235334	B-3—BF 4405, 4646.	277—672882, 963.	572, 92633, 92716,		
995	496561	496594	B-1075 236770	236776	B-3—BM 10810-10813.	278—3927.	93088, 93205,		
996	793341	793352	B-1079 127584	127758	B-3—AJ 46150, 46475, 46540,	B-304—343305.	93354.		
997	260198	260200	B-1080 33001	33130	466339, 46782.	309—4055, 731373.	B-837—245285, 287, 331.		
B-1010	1439	1749	B-1080 5251	5292	B-3—CJ 818.	313—331720.	B-839—26117, 26506, 26517,		
B-1010	22323	22500	B-1081 120001	120080	B-3—EJ 362-363.	340—436194, 216-217.	26530, 36944, 44498,		
B-1013	28501	28728	B-1082 252301	252435	B-3—J 46.	345—273768, 450931-932.	96199.		
B-1013	3540	36000	B-1083 239101	239221	B-3—OA 15405.	400—724466.	852—445509.		
B-1013	60751	61500	B-1083 252601	252798	B-3—XC 73920, 73925.	405—255546.	874—527106-107.		
B-1019	226439	226455	1086 29431	1086—705703	8—744447.	415—762592.	930—427690, 695, 697.		
B-1020	242373	242398	1086—705703	705732	16—455814.	488—12212, 125384.	948—314872.		
B-1021	7511	80011	B-1088 253501	253657	18—325170, 670481.	501—393976, 660303.	B-1010—1748.		
B-1021	80006	80011	1091 29937	29955	25—591156, 199.	556—29307, 324.	B-1013—61419.		
B-1023	21968	1095	725928	725969	26—468521-522.	570—257643.	1024—82673, 610033.		
1024	82679	82682	1099 645588	645592	28—329924, 764607, 619.	576—519309, 312, 314-316.	B-1030—226979.		
1024	610084	610172	1101 7957	7976	41—640897-898.	577—53734, 380, 388.	B-1031—41485.		
B-1026	226698	226716	1108 513791	513820	48—648909, 713513, 555.	580—271116.	B-1039—750033, 227417.		
B-1026	226832	926460	1118 605251	605273	677, 733-735.	584—140596, 656156.	B-1045—66751-760.		
1029	926460	926468	1135 59614	59635	52—363695.	620—330616.	B-1061—164431.		
B-1030	226931	226980	1144 503916	503922	53—202467, 469, 471.	628—313207.	B-1067—253022.		
B-1030	227145	227149	1147 57060	57068	66—454476, 720, 787, 809.	640—150107-020.	B-1068—234142.		
B-1031	41484	41486	1147 275818	275876	838-839, 621984, 986.	643—520830.	B-1071—271554.		
B-1031	45461	45481	1151 656401	656406	73—316987, 583872, 935.	648—463778.	B-1074—236424-425.		
1032	159953	159971	1151 658197	658200	79—239248, 261-270.	B-657—514824.	B-1075—236770.		
B-1033	244524	244538	1154 4761	4761	B-83—272112, 127, 129,	659—335772.	B-1080—5280.		
B-1034	48329	48407	1154 30965	30980	286295, 336, 375, 411.	660—8607-8611.	B-1088—253549, 584, 657.		
1036	226893	226989	1154 664527	664616	419, 339240, 277.	665—55986.	1101—7964.		
1036	672010	672034	1156 466	477	516072, 100, 645335.	666—293190.	1147—57065.		
1037	100416	100500			390, 465, 493, 539,	673—228684-686.			
1037	129896	129898			568, 607860, 906, 909-	674—365075.			
1037	647251	647260			910, 918, 931.	692—513627, 631.			
B-1038	227162	227202			84—615647.	738—323825.			
B-1038	227143	227460			93—935327, 332.	814—240622.	8—744447.		
B-1038	750030	750033			B-95—276918.	824—259627, 644.	174—80101.		
B-1041	4141	4300			120—457540.	B-825—23761-770, 33284.	187—516926-930.		
B-1041	102351	102750			122—470211, 736511.	36401—52322, 53530.	263—818111-114.		
B-1041	108751	109430			125—268727.	B-826—9192, 193, 198.	280—311109.		
B-1042	227799	227812			154—246607.	34533, 660207, 66139.	488—95925.		
B-1045	25301	25500			164—705082.	66197.	504—814365.		
B-1045	666751	666769			174—2167.	B-828—68625, 706-707, 709.	576—519309.		
B-1046	228692	228730			193—669833, 732107, 147.	768.	594—222771.		
1047	631508	631535	B-304—249355-360.		178, 857447, 552.	B-829—69869-872, 69913.	633—488878-928.		
B-1051	233040	233226	340—200641-650.		194—756201.	70165, 187, 70259.	640—150101-15020.		
B-1052	6001	6018	348—123061-062.		B-196—121607, 621, 627, 650.	70478, 71350, 71431.	692—513635, 646.		
B-1052	32251	32313	415—143806-810.		655, 660, 663, 680, 683.	654, 71893, 71920, 987	764—242286.		
1054	234844	234849	477—996383-401.		685, 724, 727, 732, 735.	72018-72019, 72115.	783—581260.		
1057	482963	482987	510—490832-835.		741-743, 751-752, 760-	328, 402, 538, 574, 641-	833—226586-590.		
B-1060	248200	248214	557—197948-949, 959-963.		761, 768, 770, 776, 778.	645, 74371, 406, 409-	867—238900, 311418.		
B-1060	250455	250500	584—140600, 607.		780, 784, 786, 788, 790.	410, 528, 536, 555.	876—171348, 350-352.		
B-1060	663751	663811	624—319578.		791—793-796, 798-799.	B-829—622, 641, 687.	B-1023—27965.		
B-1061	59251	59263	657—514826.		810, 815, 819, 156227-	B-830—15850, 16478, 18751-	B-1030—227134-136.		
B-1061	104251	105000	691—5426.		228, 573776, 779-780.	760, 19249, 19762,	B-1046—228685-687.		
B-1061	105001	105749	762—9013.		786-787, 790, 803, 805.	20630, 20811, 20900.	690, 229251-252.		
B-1061	164251	165000	833—226598		809, 830, 839, 844-846.	B-832—16565, 569-580, 586.	BLANK		
B-1061	230962	231000	876—171358, 367, 370-376.		851-852, 861.	16605, 609-610, 677.			
B-1061	852151	852165	379, 381-383, 385, 388.		196—573869, 889-901, 903.	17605, 17793, 22486.			
B-1064	118501	118550	948—520254.		904, 912, 919, 932, 943.	22610, 656, 22936.			
B-1064	150751	150808	991—302436-440.		973, 985-989, 574003.	23070, 23109-110.			
B-1068	111751	111815	B-1023—27967.		007, 047, 051, 056, 059.	51819, 844, 872, 893.			
B-1068	234131	234300	B-1075—236774.		072, 075, 089, 103-105.	51930, 936, 91529.	28—329896-910.		
B-1068	235766	235800	B-1082—252351, 355.		112-113, 116, 122, 139.	91658, 91730, 91851-	764429-		
B-1068	254701	254705			151, 159, 219, 248, 303,	430.			
B-1071	271501	275564			352, 359.	860, 91915, 92136-140.			
B-1071	271501	271565	VOID		205—526418.	567—467388-389.			
1072	224021	224029			211—12391-392, 658678-680.	581—280404-410.			
1072	970586	970590	1—285381, 668682, 705-		245—368887, 369192.				

MILK IS FOOD FOR BABIES

(Continued from page 384)

A new attack was made on the milk problem with the passage of the Marketing Act of 1933. Under this Act, the milk marketing scheme—or plan—was adopted.

The object of the milk scheme as affecting the distributive trade is to secure improvements in organization and economies of effort, benefiting not only the distributor but the producer and the consumer.

It enables producers to negotiate and enforce collective price contracts; prevents undercutting of the fluid milk market; provides for the sale of milk for manufacture; works to improve the quality of milk, to stimulate demand for milk consumption and to develop manufacture of milk products.

Under the scheme, England and Wales are divided into 11 regions. A national milk marketing board is created—most of the members of which are selected by registered producers of milk in each of these regions. Regional committees to report and advise the board are provided for. Only registered producers may sell milk—unless exempt from registration.

The powers of the board include the right to regulate prices to producers and consumers. It may buy milk itself, and produce milk products—and be a party to all contracts—and enforce them on behalf of itself and producers. Retail licenses are required for producer-retailers, and the terms of the license may include the fixing of prices.

Where the board is a party to a contract, the sale price of the milk is paid to it—and then paid out to producers after deducting expenses. Premiums are paid for level or even deliveries—for graded milk—and for special services.

Prices are fixed separately for each region, and prices for milk purchased wholesale are the same throughout each region. Producers are paid monthly, based on the proportion of their milk sold—regardless of the purposes for which the milk is used.

Licensed producer retailers are required to make interregional compensation payments to avoid differences in regional pool prices.

Interregional equalization is provided for by the board so that pool prices do not vary unduly as between the different regions by reason of the fact that differ-

ent quantities of milk are sold for purposes other than fluid milk consumption.

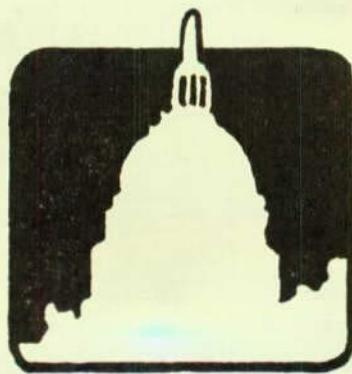
Recently, at the suggestion of the Consumers' Committee for England, a fixed minimum margin between wholesale and retail prices was allowed to distributors instead of the minimum retail price. The price to the producers is still fixed by contract. It is anticipated that competition between distributors will bring distributors' margins down to a point close to the minimum and that consumers would be protected.

TVA PANEL SYSTEM AT WORK

(Continued from page 395)

that if anything went wrong with the hook-up, they could not give attention to the trouble at once.

Often questions arise as to the keeping of safety measures. Sometimes questions arise as to discrimination against employees by foremen and superintendents. Whatever the question, it is given thoroughgoing discussion in the panel, every side is viewed, and a decision is reached in the interest of the organization and the interest of the Tennessee Valley project.



Your Washington Reporter

By BUDD L. McKILLIPS

SENATOR Clark, of Missouri, is all hot and bothered over his discovery that some of the huge oil paintings in the Capitol Building rotunda contain glaring mistakes. These errors may be news to Clark, but tourists and others have chuckled over them for years.

The paintings are supposed to be "masterpieces," but any wage-earner who would slip up on his job like those artists did would be kicked off the payroll with scant ceremony.

In the "Baptism of Pocahontas" (by Chapman), an Indian character is pictured with six toes on one foot. Two little girls, shown with arms entwined, in the painting of "General Washington's Resignation" (by Trumbull) have five hands. The "Landing of Columbus on San Salvador" (by Vanderlyn) shows three flags, all blowing in different directions.

Modern day artists are guilty of similar mistakes. Recently completed paintings in the Department of Justice Building are full of them. One shows the Statue of Liberty facing shoreward instead of seaward. Incidentally, it was painted by a New Yorker who couldn't help seeing the back of the statue every time he took a ferry to the Jersey shore. Another mural shows a convict being questioned by four members of the Federal Court of Parole. Only one member of this tribunal interviews prospective parolees. A third picture dramatizes the work of federal investigators by showing a fire starting in a large city. The only arson cases handled by federal men are those on Indian reservations.

* * *

EACH autumn finds Washington grappling with its annual "starling menace." The birds shun the city in the summer but, for some reason known only to starlings, they move into town when the nights start becoming chilly.

And how to prevent thousands and thousands of them from roosting in the trees which line all of Washington's business streets is a terrible headache for the city officials.

Many fantastic schemes have been tried in an effort to drive the birds out. One year, the fire department was turned out to shoot Roman candles through the tree branches. Small boys enjoyed the nightly fireworks display. The birds didn't mind it at all.

Two years ago, unemployed men were hired to sit in the trees and shake tin cans which contained pebbles. The birds moved out of the branches and found new sleeping quarters on the ledges of buildings. Then the starling scarers were furnished with toy balloons, painted to resemble hawks and tied to long strings. The men walked along the streets flying these balloons at the height of the starlings' roosting places.

Visitors to Washington who saw these performances thought the city had gone a little goofy. The birds probably think the same.

* * *

ANY time you feel your anger rising because the government levies inheritance taxes, you may be able to cool down by reading this story:

A short time ago the room service department of Washington's swankiest hotel received an order from the daughter of a deceased Pittsburgh millionaire. She wanted a huge, raw porterhouse steak sent up to her room.

"Send one that costs at least \$10," she said.

The steak was delivered—on an expensive china platter—by a mystified waiter who wondered if the young woman was a female Tarzan.

She indignantly sent the steak back because it was not served on a silver platter. The waiter made two more trips—one with the silver platter and another because the girl wanted a better grade of cloth for the serving table.

The steak, the girl explained, was for her two pet dogs, "and they are used to only the best in food and service."

* * *

SOMETHING to worry about:

The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the House of Representatives, frequently wore golf socks when, during the last session, he appeared in his ministerial garb to pray for Congress—or, as some cynics insist, for the nation.

* * *

FIGURES compiled by the Department of Commerce show that more freight is transported annually on the Mississippi River than at any time during the days of "Steamboat Bill"—when the river, from St. Louis to New Orleans, was filled with ships.

The largest river steamer of the old days could carry only 50 or 60 tons of freight. Today, the Federal Barge Line alone, operates 21 steamers, each of which handles 10 or 11 barges containing 25,000 tons of freight, or the equivalent of about seven average railroad freight trains.

* * *

THIS is a fish story which can be verified by accident reports at the Interstate Commerce Commission:

An engine inspector on the Union Pacific found a broken headlight on the streamlined train "City of Denver." Inside of the headlight lay a large, dead trout. The only solution the engineer could offer was that he had struck and killed an eagle in flight, and the bird was probably carrying the fish.

* * *

ANSWERS:

To L. P., Massillon, Ohio—I can't recall any "freak" legislation passed by Congress during recent years. So far as I know, no one has ever made a compilation of state laws coming within that category. Examples sometimes cited are two Kansas laws—one requiring hotel bed sheets to be a certain length, and another making it illegal for any person "to eat snakes, spiders, scorpions or any reptile or insect in public." Wisconsin has an unenforced law requiring restaurants to serve two ounces of cheese with every meal costing 25 cents or more. An Oklahoma statute specifies that when two trains approach a crossing at the same time "both shall come to a complete stop, and neither shall start up until the other has gone."

To E. S. L., Pittsburg, Kans.—All appointive government employees whose salaries are \$5,000 or more a year must be confirmed by the Senate.

To C. R., Birmingham, Ala.—Robert Fechner, director-general of the Civilian Conservation Corps, is not an Army officer and never was. He is a general vice president of the Machinists' Union and is on an indefinite leave of absence from his duties with that organization. The author of the article to which you refer could easily have learned that Fechner is not "a colonel in the regular Army."

To G. A., Hoisington, Kans.—States paying the highest old age pensions under the Social Security Act are Colorado and California, with \$45 and \$31.35 a month averages, respectively. Mississippi is at the bottom of the list with \$4.17. The average for the entire nation is \$18.35 a month. Virginia, Nevada and North Carolina pay nothing.

* * *

SINCE January 1, this year, a total of 35,000 persons have visited the Department of Justice building for the express purpose of seeing the hat worn by Outlaw John Dillinger when he was shot down in a G-Men ambush. Culture marches on!

* * *

HOW many different ways can you spell such common names as Kelly, Snyder and Beyer? According to the Social Security Board, which has the names of more than 27,000,000 workers on file, there are 14 spelling variations of Kelly, 29 of Snyder and 36 of Beyer. My name can be spelled 55 different ways, all with the same pronunciation.

TWO NEW BRAIN CHILDREN DELIGHT MEMBERS

(Continued from page 394)

this sense it is the only true industrial organization for labor in the field and has no competitor.

"In welcoming the workers of the electrical and radio manufacturing industries into the ranks of the union, I do so with complete confidence that the organization will continue to perform competently its function of serving its members. The I. B. E. W. is really a half century old and will go on performing this service for the generations to come.

"Of this you can be sure, there is a place for every electrical worker in the organization. He can help build, he can help shape its policies and by so doing, help himself and his family to the more abundant life."

The Union News states editorially that it has the following aims:

"What will be stressed in this, your paper, will be the needs of the men and women on production lines. Their problems will be presented in line with current economic trends. Anti-labor movements will be exposed. Legislative measures will be interpreted in the cold light of everyday living. Dual unionism will be shown up for the fake that it is and so-called independents will be unveiled to disclose that, far from being independent, they are entirely dependent on boss indulgence."

VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4



ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
& Two

Having the honored position of the last page of our Journal, and observing the motto, "Always leave 'em laughing when you say goodbye," this column loves to spread joy and sunshine. And we do it, too! Yep, here's Lineman Lennie again:

Dear Editor:

I am so puffed up with pride on seeing my first contrib printed on the back page that I busted out in poetry. Here 'tis:

THE LINEMEN

We hit the sticks
From morn till night,
The poets say
There must be light.
That's not the reason
For our daring feat;
Shucks, no, mister!
We gotta eat!

LINEMAN LENNIE, L. U. No. 702.

* * *

THE CRACK THAT BACKFIRED

I happened to be an escort to a party of English soldiers touring through Ireland some few years ago. We met a good looking Irishman a few miles outside of Cork City and he was driving a large flock of sheep. One of the party who, I know, considered himself very witty, thought he would have some fun with the son of Erin.

He walked up to the Irishman and said, "Pat, I hear the devil died this morning."

The Irishman didn't say a word, but put his hand in his pocket, brought forth two pence and handed it to the soldier. Surprised, the soldier said, "What's this for?" "Oh," said the Irishman, "it's a custom in our country to help poor orphans along when their parents die."

M. J. BUTLER, L. U. No. 3.

* * *

Welcome back to another veteran of this page!

AW, BLOOEY!

A cinch it is we'll not run out
Of many things to worry 'bout,
But many folks can find a fret
O'er things quite harmless to forget;
For instance,
Calories in soup,
Lindbergh's fourth son,
Paid-for hooey testimonials,
Last summer's wages,
Octanes in gasoline,
The ten-spot loaned the boomer,
Patent medicine cures,
Hollywood scandals,
"Honest" politicians,
Future flat tires,
Other people's business,
Germ processed oil,
The big fish that got away,
"Light and toasted" smokes,
The operation had, wanted or not needed,
Prosperity corners,
"Monkey Ward" bargains,
Last winter's coal bill,
Lady "This" and Duke "That,"
The younger generation,
Something for nothing,
Your funeral.

TIP REYNOLDS,
Local Union No. 65.

This is a truly fine expression of the thoughts of a man looking for work. Good luck, Brother—we wish you a job soon!

CRY OF THE JUNGLE

I've tramped the streets, day by day,
In search of one kindly soul who will say:
"We need a man, of work we're not shy,
He looks all right, give him a try."

My head's in a turmoil, nothing seems fair,
My feet are heavy, my soul's in despair,
As I trudge along, from place to place,
My thoughts come and go at a dizzy pace.

Beastly thoughts, that will not be still,
The urge to steal, the lust to kill,
Savage thoughts, that seem to come,
With a clearness of deeds already done.

My body is tired, though I have not toiled,
As I trudge home with my hands unsoled,
I dread the home, and the loving pair,
The anxious looks of those who care.

At night, in prayer, our knees we bend,
But "peace on earth" mocks idle men,
I've made peace with my God, and await the call,

The greatest of blessings, the end of it all.

But that is too long, when loved ones wait,
Each evening to greet you, and hear of your fate,

And through the long evening, when one silently plods,

No questions, no answers, just silent nods.

A kindly word, just simple things,
Sends hope soaring, and laughter rings;
A given promise, but when weeks roll by,
A shrug, a nod, a heartbreak, a sigh.

Ashamed of the hands that are gnarled and torn,

When grimy and dirty, with pride they were shown,

Hands that were trained to work of skill,
Now ready to ruin, plunder or kill.

All for the want of the right to provide,
A home for the loved ones, for whom he would die,

For rest and peace and loving care,
And all that makes the world so fair.

These same peaceful men, who are learning to hate,

Will some day decide America's fate.
Be generous and kind, and try as you will,
To find a place for each one to fill.

UNEMPLOYED,
CHARLES D. MASON,
Local 134, Chicago.

* * *

WHAT A TRADE!

They call them foundation garments now,
but we'll never forget the expression on the gal's face when the handsome electrician she had been flirting with told her his job was "combination trouble man."

Sure, this is just exactly the picture we have of the Duke. Perfect, ain't it?

THE YES MAN

A few years back when I was young,
No family ties to bind me down,
For man or beast I held no fear,
If things went wrong, I just left town.

But now that I've attained the age
Of forty (danger line, they say!)
With bones that have seen many breaks
One can see I've had my day.

When youth was mine, if the boss would say
Some of the things he does today,
(Like, "Do you have to learn over every day?")

I'd ask, "How soon can I get my pay?"

Now it's "Yes, sir!" this and "Yes, sir!" that.

I'm always wrong now, never right;
If the boss tells me that black is white,
No matter if it's green—it's white.

Things now are surely different,
No horse play and no fun.
When the boss looks at me, I say,
"Yes, sir! Thy will be done!"

Things I used to say out loud
I now whisper to myself;
When the boss says, "Someone get aloft!"
It's always I that gets on the shelf.

The man who's in demand today
Does good work and never guesses;
Still, the man that bosses him's the guy
That got his job with yesses.

I've adopted these two tiny words
That for many have spelled success,
And even if the answer's no,
From now on it is YES!

If a boss today would say to me
"Jump, Duke, the landing's swell."
I'd look right down and say "Yes, sir!"
But to myself say "Go to \$1b%&*!?"

THE DUKE OF TOLEDO,

L. U. No. 245.

* * *

NO FOOLING

A new kind of pest, is this bug called C. I. O.,
Seeking great power for Big Thunder Jo.
Everywhere workers are pawns used for this lust.

Sure the old bugaboo has lots of crust.

But only a dumbbell, C. I. O. banners will follow.
The A. F. of L. manners beat them all hollow.

An organization of men tried and true,
Built on a solid rock foundation for you.

The best on the level for you and the rest,
Has proved its worth by long years of test.
So let's stick together and drive out this pest.
The A. F. of L. needs your help and this is no jest.

It's Sink or Swim.

L. H. F.,

Balboa, C. Z. Local Union No. 397.



WITH each step forward, Labor becomes increasingly conscious of the fact that our first concern is the strengthening and advancement of our organized labor movement, that the workers and all Society may be safeguarded and bettered. Strong organizations are essential not only to gain new advantages but to protect the gains already made. Organization, therefore, must be our continuing and growing concern. Unity for the common good of all must be our aim. It devolves upon the rank and file as well as those entrusted with the direction of our unions to be ever conscious of our responsibilities both to the labor movement and to all concerned that the common good of all may be advanced. I bespeak the co-operation of all our members and friends toward this end.

WILLIAM GREEN, *President,*
American Federation of Labor.

